The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

Marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Capture of the American Bark Adriatic by a French War Steamer.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 1-4.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Indian*, Capt. JONES, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Her dates are consequently four days later than those by the *Arabia* at New-York.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* also sailed on the 27th ult. from Liverpool, and the *North Star* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, on the 25th of January, according to the programme.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. Immense crowds cheered the Royal Party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonial the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned.

After the marriage the young couple started for Windsor. On arrival at that place they were drawn in a carriage to the Castle by the Eton boys amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Queen, in London, gave a grand State Concert at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the wedding day.

The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Serious disturbances took place at Belfast on the evening of the 25th. Some fireworks having been let off in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal, a great crowd gathered in the principal streets and soon evinced a riotous disposition by throwing stones. Large bodies of constabulary and police attempted to restore order, but were assailed with missiles. Finally the disturbances rose to such a height that the Mayor read the riot act and took prompt measures to disperse the mob, in which he succeeded after some trouble, and by midnight the town had assumed its wonted quiet. Numerous arrests of the rioters were made.

Operations were resumed on the *Leviathan* on the 23d and 25th ultimo, and the ship was moved forward about nine feet each day. During the proceedings an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing all engaged upon it in various directions, severely injuring several of them.

It was rumored that Admiral Lord LYONS would succeed Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE as Ambassador to Constantinople, and that Vice-Admiral FANSHAWE would succeed to the command of the fleet on the Mediterranean station.

FRANCE.

The American vessel, *Adriatic*, which sailed from Marseilles while under an embargo, on account of her collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, was captured in the Gulf of Spezzia by a French war steamer and taken back to Marseilles. The Captain was put in irons.

It was reported that General CHANGARNIER would return to France.

The Queen mother of Oude died in Paris on the 24th of January.

The further details developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON are uninteresting.

The congratulatory address of the Army of Pari to the Emperor, says: "Even had the odious attempt succeeded, it would not have overthrown the Empire. We should have cried, 'The Emperor NAPOLEON is dead! Long live the Emperor NAPOLEON the Fourth!' Strong in the Constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the NAPOLEONS must reign over France It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed that General CHANGARNIER is about to follow the example of General LAMORICIERE and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* believes that it has been decided to divide France into four military departments, with dépôts of armies, and in the event of the Emperor being taken away by fatality France will find material for maintaining order. It is anticipated that Generals most devoted to the Empire will take command of these divisions.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Government had not, as was intimated in the *Moniteur*, any intention of altering its laws in respect to foreign refugees, but would content itself with prosecuting the two newspapers, *Le Drapau* and *Le Crocodile*.

Colonel CHARRAS, who was ordered by the Belgium Government to quit Belgium, was about to sail to the United States.

INDIA.

The further details of the Indian news brought out by the *Arabia*, contains some matters of interest. Sir JAMES OUTRAM remained at Alumbagh with 4,000 men. It was said that the rebels were threatening to attack his position. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was going to Futtyghur. The insurgents at Kotah, in great force, are said to have dethroned the Rajah.

The Azimghur frontier was threatened. General GRANT was marching towards it.

The rebels defeated at Cawnpore had fled to Bittoor and Calpee. The Ghoorka column of over 9,000 men, under JUNG BAHADOOR, had left Nepaul for service in the British territories.

CHINA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that besides the screw steamer *Saone*, which is preparing to sail for China with troops to the number of 700, on the 15th February, orders have been given to prepare two more transports for the same destination.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A few English papers, per *Indian* at Portland, reached here this evening by express, but they contain nothing additional to the news already sent over the wires worth telegraphing.

The London *Times*, of the 26th ult., devotes sixteen columns to the wedding of the Princess Royal, and the Liverpool papers of the 27th ult. contain little else.

The latest news from India was mainly conveyed by the *Arabia*.

It was said that the Queen of Oude died of grief. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. ROYER, one of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Buddhist religion were said over her death bed. The body was watched by four women, and the arrival of the Prince, the son of the deceased, who had been sent for by telegraph, from London, was waited, before any arrangements would be made for the funeral.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Bosnia, and the Porte had dispatched a large body of troops there.

Arrests of persons suspected of connection with the attempt to assassinate the French Emperor, continued to be made.

Incendiary proclamations had been posted in Lyons, but they resulted in no disturbance of the public peace.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

COTTON—Since the departure of the *Arabia*, our Cotton market has been moderately active, but operators have exercised more than ordinary caution. The market closed last evening with a very firm and upward tendency, and the quotations generally are put up fully ⅛d. ℘ pound above the rates current at the sailing of the last Cunard steamer. The sales for three days foot up 29,000 bales, of which speculators took about 4,000 and exporters 2,000. All qualities have partaken of the upward movement, and all were about equally buoyant at its close. Manchester advices are also quite favorable, and holders of goods demand an advance over last week's prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Our market for Flour and Wheat has been extremely dull during the past few days, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 22s.@23s., which is a decline of 6d. ℘ bbl. The same firm quote Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour at 24s., and Ohio at 25s.@27s. Wheat in limited request, and the quotations per *Arabia* have been barely maintained. American Red sells at 6s. 2d., and White at 7s. 7d.@7s. 9d. for choice descriptions. Indian Corn has been in better demand, and the market closed very firm at 6d.@1s. above the prices of last Friday. Mixed is quoted at 33s. 6d.; White at 36s.@37s.; and Yellow at 33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS continue very quiet. Beef is steady, at last market's rates. Pork is dull, but holders demand the current rates of last week, without, however, finding purchasers except in a retail way. Bacon is very quiet but not lower. Lard is quiet but steady, at former prices. Tallow is wholly unchanged.

POT ASHES are quiet, and PEARL ASHES are without quotable change.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is firm at 4s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d.

SUGAR has become quiet, but steady at the advance of last week.

COFFEE is without change.

RICE—India is quiet at last week's rates; but Carolina is firmer at 19s. 6d.@20s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET—The demand for money is without material change, and the rates continue as at last advices. Consols have maintained the advance of last week, and closed yesterday at 95⅛@95¼ for money and account.

BREADSTUFFS—At Mark Lane on Monday the price of Wheat receded about 1s. ℘ quarter.

SUGAR—The advance of last week has not been sustained, and prices have fallen off since the sailing of the *Arabia* from 6d. to 1s. ℘ cwt.

COFFEE—Is very quiet but firm at previous prices. TEA is in very limited demand and previous prices are barely maintained. RICE is dull, and TALLOW is inactive at 53s. 6d.

LINSEED OIL is quoted at 28s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Unsuccessful Effort by Mr. Douglas to Call up his Kansas Resolution—The Senate Committee on Territories and Lecompton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

There was a spirited scene in the Senate, to-day, between Messrs. DOUGLAS, DAVIS and MASON.

Mr. DOUGLAS was proceeding to give the reasons why his resolution should take precedence of the Army bill, and was frequently interrupted by Messrs. DAVIS and MASON, who objected to his going into the merits of the question.

Mr. DOUGLAS finally turned upon Mr. DAVIS with considerable force. He claimed nothing more, he said, than the same privilege and courtesy that had always been granted to the other Senators on similar occasions.

Mr. DAVIS replied—that it was never the custom to allow Senators on a motion to postpone special business to discuss the merits of a question not before the Senate. He objected in toto to Mr. DOUGLAS' course.

Mr. DOUGLAS rejoined with some acrimony—when Mr. MASON interfered stating if the gentleman persisted he should claim the privilege of replying.

Mr. DOUGLAS then gave way by calling the Yeas and Nays on his own motion.

The Senate's Committee on Territories had under consideration this morning the President's Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

The Democratic caucus of the members of the House called for to-night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the absence from the city of several gentlemen who desire to be present.

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations will shortly report in favor of extending national courtesies to the agent of the Turkish Government and affording him every facility to consummate his visit to this country.

XXXVth CONGRESS.......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. HARLAN presented the credentials of Hon. J. W. GRIMES, the new Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOUGLAS attempted to bring up his Kansas resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to give reasons why the resolutions should be considered now.

Mr. DAVIS objected to a discussion of the merits of the question, when

Mr. DOUGLAS fired up, claiming the right to discuss the subject, from the practice of the Senate in other cases. He then proceeded with his remarks, referring in strong terms to the fraudulent elections in Kansas, and claiming the right of Senators to demand an immediate investigation as to the facts.

Messrs. MASON and DAVIS called him to order several times.

The Chair permitted Mr. DOUGLAS to proceed. He pledged himself if the Senators from Mississippi would guarantee that hereafter the Kansas question until he got the required facts——

Mr. MASON, (interrupting)—The resolutions shall never pass by any aid of mine.

Mr. DOUGLAS—"That's frank." He then proceeded, when

Mr. MASON again objected.

Mr. DOUGLAS called for the ayes and nays.

Ayes, 23; Nays, 24.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Brown, Clark Clay, Fitch, Green and Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Pearce, Reid, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Wright.

The Army bill was then debated by Messrs. MASON and DAVIS.

Mr. FOOT submitted an order for the Committee on the Library to report a plan for the accommodation of reporters, other than those for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe*, in the eastern gallery.

Mr. TOOMBS objected. He did not think there ought to be any such persons in the gallery at all.

The subject was laid over.

The debate on the Army bill was then resumed.

Mr. MASON confessed to but little knowledge in the matter, but relied on the estimates of the War Department. He would vote to increase the army without considering that he was merely blindly registering the edicts of the Executive.

Mr. CRITTENDEN advocated the bill, eulogizing the army as having performed greater feats than any in the world of similar numbers.

Mr. HALE would state in behalf of the Administration, though not by request, that the Government does not wish the bill to pass. He fortified his position by reading an article in to-day's *Union*. Although he (HALE) would not indorse the Administration in all things, yet he would vote, in accordance with its desire, to kill the bill.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed the bill, saying he would never again vote to increase the army. He (HOUSTON) had been read out of the Democratic Party, but had never cared enough about it to ask the reason. General JACKSON had principles without a platform, but the present Administration had a platform without principles.

Mr. DAVIS answered the objections to the bill.

Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The House went into consideration of the bill amendatory of the act relative to the safety of passengers on boats propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, showed the necessity of the passage of the bill and explained that it brings under the operation of the law of 1852 ferry and tug boats; imposes additional restrictions on carrying spirits of turpentine and gunpowder, and all other combustible articles; penalties against inscribing false names on boats; more thorough inspection of boilers; requires sailing vessels to carry lights, water-tight compartments, limits the number of passengers, and requires the removal of rotten planks, &c.

Mr. SCOTT argued the necessity of a provision to protect life on ocean steamers, and briefly reviewed the features of his bill for that purpose.

Mr. MILES TAYLOR advocated new provisions to carry out the present law, which is in many respects inoperative.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE explained the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. CLARK of New-York, in stating his objections to the bill, said that that part, allowing only one passenger to every seven measurement tons, would confiscate ten millions of property, and lay up at the wharves of New-York every steamer engaged in commerce on the ocean. He wanted further time for consideration of the subject.

Mr. LETCHER regarded the bill as violative of the Constitution, as it proposed to control the private business of those engaged in freighting, and to interfere with the rights of the States.

Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

The Stifling of Investigation in the Senate—General Calhoun and the Kansas Returns—Mr. Haskin, of New-York—The Trouble with Paraguay, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The vote in the Senate to-day upon Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling for the returns of the Kansas election, was significant, and rendered the more so by the cool insolence with which Mr. MASON intimated that the power of the majority to stifle all investigation was to be exerted as a matter of course, and by agreement. The conspiracy against the freedom of Kansas never presented a more obnoxious phase to the public eye. The President and everybody else, almost, said that they would be in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, *provided it came here fairly and untainted by fraud*. Mr. DOUGLAS and others now boldly charge that it is steeped in fraud from beginning to end. The evidence to sustain this charge is abundant. The Press is full of it. The Commission sitting in Kansas is day by day developing enough of wickedness to render the Lecompton Constitution an offence in the nostrils of all honorable men. Senators know the fact to be so, and, in private conversation, confess it; but when called upon to vote for a resolution which shall bring these things before them in reliable, official form, under the solemnity of an oath, they coolly decline! Their conduct is the clearest confession of the frauds charged, and an emphatic admission that *they dare not* have the instrument now pending before them tested, to see whether it *is* what it purports to be—an expression of the popular will—or whether it is a forgery which the people repudiate.

It is a mistake to suppose the Southern men in Congress are fighting for a shadow, upon this question. Their game is a deep one, and they are playing it with bold and skillful audacity. Their unscrupulous agent, Gen. CALHOUN, is now here, with the election returns in his own pocket, just as was predicted weeks ago, in your columns, but he has not declared the result, and don't intend to, if he can help it, until after Kansas is admitted. Meantime, he assures the Southern men that it is all right—that, despite the ugly exposures making by the Legislative Investigating Commission sitting in Kansas, the Pro-Slavery men will have the State, by his returns, *in any and every event*. Even if he should be forced to return a Free-State Legislature, there is no earthly power which can interpose to take from him the opportunity of giving their opponents the *State* organization, including a Governor to veto any bill to authorize a new Constitutional Convention, or any other measure not conducive to the interests of Slavery.

Once in the Union, they are content. No matter though the people rise in their might and resist the establishment of a Government under the Lecompton Constitution. That will be "rebellion," and must either be suppressed by the federal arm, or expand into civil war. Either contingency will be satisfactory to the leaders in this crusade for Slavery. If the rebellion is crushed, Kansas is forever a Slave State, and the progress of emancipation in Missouri is checked,—at least so they fondly hope. If civil war comes,—that is the road to disunion. The *people* of the South do not yet foresee these consequences, but their politicians,—those of them who are the leading spirits in the conspiracy,—both anticipate and desire these results. It is idle, therefore, to preach to them about the *danger* of their course. The war and all its direful consequences are what they *think* they want, but in due time their constituencies will probably teach them better. Meantime, there is nothing to be done but meet them with energetic resistance, fighting every inch of the ground, in the hope that the Northern men whom they have duped for a time, and are using to carry on their treasonable plot and give it some chance of success, will have their eyes opened, ere the contest closes, to the true character of the scheme, and its certain and legitimate results.

Mr. HASKIN to-day again proved his faithfulness as a representative of the people, by obtaining a Select Committee to investigate the facts connected with the purchase, last Summer, of a site for a fortification at Willet's Point. The purchase has been much commented upon in the Press,—and now it is to be hoped that we shall have the whole matter fully and fairly exposed. Mr. HASKIN, himself, is in possession of some facts, I believe, which look rather disagreeably for the War Department, which *sells* property to political pets at ridiculously low figures,—but *buys* at much higher. Mr. H. called some months ago at the War Department to ask about this Willet's Point property, and was told that the Department *had purchased it at* $100,000. This was at least double what it was worth; but it subsequently turned out that the Department paid $200,000 for it, being $50,000 more than Congress had appropriated for the purpose. It was exceedingly unfortunate for the Virginia Secretary of War that his friends in the House from the Old Dominion voted against the proposed inquiry. They, above all others, should not have attempted to evade investigation.

Among the bills introduced to-day were several by Mr. HASKIN, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce. One appropriates $200,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War to remove obstructions at Hell Gate in the East River. The importance of this improvement, great at any time, is enhanced by the fact that the entrance to New-York harbor *via* Sandy Hook is so rapidly filling up. Another appropriates $100,000 towards the deepening, widening and improving of the channel of Harlem River and Spuytenduyvel Creek. It is estimated that this appropriation will make a fine channel all the way across from the Hudson to the East Rivers, so that vessels coming down either river may go around to the opposite side of the City without doubling Battery Point. It would also furnish, at the upper end of the Island, the most convenient sites for dépôts of lumber and other building material, and for various factories for which the room in the City is too valuable. A third bill proposes to make Yonkers a Port of Delivery.

A Mr. GILL, who publishes a Democratic paper somewhere in Ohio, and who bolted the Nebraska bill, but swallows Lecompton without difficulty,—has long been promised the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. He is in turn, I believe, still very much disgusted with the long delay in the consummation of his hopes, and employing his leisure meantime in pitching into the Anti-Lecompton Democracy. There is danger, now, that he will be disappointed after all,—for it is stated, since Mr. BURNS, of Ohio, voted with the Administration on Monday last, that *his* candidate is to have the place.

The proposition reported to-day by Mr. DOUGLAS from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is substantially a declaration of war against Paraguay, for it uthorizes the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgmen may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay," of the demands of the United States against her. The story is an old but interesting one, and in brief is this: The little United States Surveying steamer, Capt. PAGE, was fired into by a Paraguayan fort, without a shadow of cause, and instead of reparation and apology being accorded, the President of the so-called Republic boasts of the event most offensively in his messages to his Congress. Besides, after making a commercial treaty with the United States, he refused to exchange ratifications, basing the refusal upon the pretext that it had been amended by the United States in a simple change of immaterial form.

It is now proposed to enforce reparation for the outrage upon the *Water Witch*, and to insist upon the negotiation of a treaty which shall give the commerce of the United States equal advantages with that of Great Britain in the waters of the La Plata. It is not supposed that anything more than a *display* of force will be necessary to bring Paraguay to terms.

S.

Kansas Movements—Senator Calhoun—The Navy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

A proposition, in the form of a resolution, will be offered from the Lecompton side, to the effect that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, every provision in that instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, will have the right to change it at any time after its acceptance, if it be accepted, by Congress. This is a concession.

JOHN CALHOUN, of Kansas, and late President of the Lecompton Convention, has imprisoned himself in his room at the Kirkwood's, to write a defence of his conduct. It will be a lengthy document, and will, I learn, make some rich developments. CALHOUN is not as well satisfied with his position as many people imagine. At least the indignation his tyranny has excited affects and troubles him much.

The Board appointed to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the Navy commenced its session on the 10th of August last, and adjourned over until the 9th of September, in order to collect important and necessary information. A rough draft of the regulations was completed by the latter part of December. Since that time, the Board, composed of some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, have been occupied in revising and amending its work, and in putting it in the form in which it will be laid before the Secretary of the Navy. It is expected the code will be completed during the last of this month. It will embrace upwards of two hundred and fifty ordinary pages of printed matter.

The report is from South America that the Brazils are on the eve of war with Paraguay. In case of active hostilities between these States, the unsettled question between Paraguay and the United States, growing out of an attack upon the *Water Witch*, will have a satisfactory adjustment. LOPEZ, President and Dictator of Paraguay, hates the American Union, and in his deposition and disgrace, which will be the inevitable termination of a conflict with Brazil, the small reparation demanded by Mr. BUCHANAN will be acquiesced in, and thus save us any necessity to spoil powder in that quarter. However, there is another consideration to be taken in this connection. Brazil's ruler is ambitious, and it may be that he wishes to imitate his "royal cousins" across the water in their growth of empire. If he essays to absorb other States under his rule, it would afford another chance for France, England and Sardinia to join together as "the great protectors of assaulted nationalities!" In truth, a Democratic Administration would look upon the affair with considerable anxiety.

Gen. CALHOUN visited Judge DOUGLAS shortly after his arrival. They had a long conversation, several persons being present. The Judge inquired in reference to the returns from Delaware Crossing. CALHOUN made no answer. Before they separated the question was again made. CALHOUN replied that the return had been properly certified. Judge DOUGLAS then gave him some sworn evidence on the subject. CALHOUN read and turned pale. About 1 o'clock at night CALHOUN sent to DOUGLAS' house that he was convinced there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing—540 votes being put down where only 40 votes were cast—and that he had made the correction in the record with the approval of the President. He authorized Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, and Gen. QUITMAN to publish this fact.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1857.

A very pretty side-quarrel has been commenced between the friends of Governor SEWARD and those who do not recognize his claims to the next Presidential nomination. The New-Yorkers declare that Governor SEWARD was not only correct in declaring that "*the battle is already fought—it is over*," but that it was now under his Generalship; that it was consequently a usurpation to place Col. FREMONT at the head of the Free-State column in 1856, and that it will be an outrage if Gov. BANKS is placed in command in 1860. They intimate that Governor SEWARD has submitted to "late comers" long enough, and declare that if his claims are not now recognized, they will reconstruct the old Whig Party.

Storming of the White House by Border-Ruffians.

From the St. Louis Republican

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

To-day the Executive mansion was stormed by the Border Ruffians in a body. By an arrangement previously made about seventy-five or a hundred Missourians repaired to the White House and called upon the President. The party met at Brown's Hotel, and from thence the "procession proceeded" in carriages. As the long line of vehicles plunged up Pennsylvania-avenue they excited the attention of every one on the street, and the word soon passed among the throng that lined the sidewalks, that the Border Ruffians were going to make a charge on "Old Buck." Major PHELPS acted as chief upon the occasion, and presented each one to the President. The old man received us most graciously, and upon being told by Major PHELPS, after the reception was over, that we were fair samples of Border Ruffians, the President remarked that he had never seen a finer looking body of men—(it may be proper here to say that your correspondent was on the outside of the crowd, and did not fall under the Executive eye.) At this remark the popular representative from the St. Joe District, Captain CRAIG—whose wit and humor is proverbial here—interposed, and informed the President that the delegation present were "the ugliest men in Missouri, and nothing compared to those at home."

The President relished the joke, and after the exchange of a few civilities, we retired.

Mr. BUCHANAN, to my mind, looks rather feeble, and no wonder, for the cares of this nation, at this particular time, are well calculated to enervate even a robust constitution and greater youth than Mr. BUCHANAN possesses, and the proverb, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," is no less applicable to emperors and kings, than to the President of this great Republic.

From Philadelphia.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK—DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank, it was announced that Mr. ALLIBONE had assigned his property for the benefit of the Bank. A resolution for an assignment by the Bank was adopted, as, also, were resolutions censuring President ALLIBONE and DANIEL DEAL, as colluding together in the common plunder of the Bank, and desiring that whatever punishment the criminal law inflicts on such dishonesty should be enforced.

CHARLES S. BAKER, President of the Girard Bank, in this city, died here this morning.

Fires.

FIRE IN MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from Marysville to the *Commercial*, says that the extensive establishment known as the Union factory, recently erected for the manufacture of coal oil, was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. No insurance.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The drying-house attached to the Penitentiary was accidentally burned down last night. The building contained a great portion of the Winter's work, besides a large lot of tub and pail stores.

FIRE IN BELVIDERE, ILL.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying property of the value of $35,000, which was insured for $15,000.

FIRE IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Evening Telegraph* newspaper office, and and the book-store of J. W. FULLER & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The drug store of C. D. FOSTER was, also, greatly damaged. The aggregate loss is from $30,000 to $35,000. Insured for about $20,000.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER, VA.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A portion of the old cotton factory at Manchester, this State, was burnt this afternoon. Loss $10,000; fully insured here.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A bill was reported in the House to-day requiring the Banks to resume specie payment on the 1st of April next.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Another Complete Overturn of Affairs.

Arrival of Comonfort at New-Orleans.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Comonfort at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The steamer *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river, and Generals COMONFORT and GARCIA CONDE are passengers.

The *Tennessee* will be up at 5 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.

On the morning of the 21st ult. COMONFORT, having been abandoned by his troops, left the City of Mexico when the Pronunciados entered the Palace and named a *Corsigo de Notables* as the head of the Government, and Notables elected ZEULAGA as Provisional President of Puebla, Toluca and other points within the radius of the city. He acknowledged the Government which had been organized and nominated its Ministers. They, however, up to the 7th instant, had not a single port, and were depending upon the clergy for support.

JUARAZER, as President of the Supreme Court, is President of the Republic under the Constitution, and has called Congress together at Guanajanito, the great point of Union of the Liberals, while PARODI DE CLADO and ARTENJA DEGALEDO at several points are preparing to unite and march against Mexico.

LAZARE holds Orizaba, and the castle of Perote is in the hands of the Liberals.

Don JUAN ALVAREZ is said to have all his forces under arms in the State of Guarero.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

No. 37.—Ann C. Smith, &c., *vs.* The Corporation of Washington.—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 21.—Robert Hudgins *et al. vs.* Wyndham Kemp.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with costs and interest.

No. 22.—Elliott W. Hudgins *et al. vs.* Wyndham Kemp.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with costs.

No. 159.—Chas. McMicken *vs.* Franklin Perrin. Justice McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs to the appellant.

No. 34.—Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott, *et al.*, survivors of J. H. Many.—Argument commenced for appellant.

The Funeral of Bishop Waugh.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The funeral of Bishop WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place this afternoon. The services were performed at the Light-street Church, where an immense throng assembled. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop JAMES.

The United States Coast Survey Steamer Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Walker*, Capt. SANDS, has arrived here from Atichifayala Bay All on board of her are well.

Marine Disasters.

VESSEL BURNT AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The schooner *C. R. Vickery*, from Attakapas, reports that in latitude 34° 34′ longitude 81° 14′, saw a vessel supposed to be a brig of 300 or 400 tons burden, burned nearly to the water's edge, abandoned.

On the first day out, THOMAS HODGDEN, of Bath, Me., mate of the *C. R. Vickery*, fell overboard and was drowned.

SCHOONER ORLANDO ASHORE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The schooner *Orlando*, from Gonaives, for Boston, went ashore this evening on Stony Beach, Hull. A steamer has gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off.

The Ohio River Falling.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The river is now falling. The water in the canal is six feet in depth.

Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s Paper as Railroad Security.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Treasurer yesterday communicated a statement to the Legislature, from which it appears that Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s paper, to the amount of $50,000, is among the securities of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund.

Sale of the Steamer Fashion.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The steamer *Fashion* was sold here yesterday, under orders from Government. She was bought by Mr. HUMPHRIES, who was unopposed, for $200.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now due at this port from Liverpool, with three days' later dates. Weather calm and extremely foggy.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 11½ o'clock to-day for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 44 for Liverpool, and $210,000 in specie.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 2 P. M.—Barometer 29.5 inches. Thermometer 47°. Wind W. N. W. Clear weather.

The weather was the most disagreeable that we have had during the present season. A high wind started the dust early in the morning, and kept it flying about, to the serious annoyance of eyes, mouths and noses, during the remainder of the day. Later in the season it would have been set down as a March wind, with a full accompaniment of March dust.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 10	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	31°	Good sleighing.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N.N.E.	30°	Four inches snow.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	S S E.	21°	Heavy fall of snow.
Charlottetown	A. M.	S. E.	24°	Snowing
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	N. E.	8°	Heavy snow storm.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	S. E.	22°	Snowing
Philadelphia	A M.	S. W.	51°	Clear and cold.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	28°	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	12°	Clear.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	14°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N.	28°	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	24°	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	14½°	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	23°	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	W.	16°	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	13°	Blustering.
St. Louis	A. M.	—	6°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	6° b z	—
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	2° b z	—
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	W.	14° bz	Heavy snow.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	16° bz	—
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N.	16° bz	—
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	8° b z	—
Portage City	A. M.	W.	20° bz	—
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	10° bz	—
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	W.	14° bz	—
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	6° b z	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	60°	Appearance of rain.

Lecture by Lola Montez on "Gallantry."

Last night, Madame LOLA MONTEZ delivered the third of her course of lectures in this City—Subject "Gallantry." The building (Hope Chapel) was crowded. The history of the beginning of the reign of gallantry would carry us back, she said, to the creation of the world, for she believed that the first thing that man began to do after he was created, was to make love to woman. The Jewish and Christian accounts about these matters seemed to agree perfectly; and as to the Heathen records, the life even of the great god, Jupiter himself, was little else than a history of his gallantries. Gallantry, as she proposed to treat it, arose more particularly with the instincts of chivalry. In the Eighth and Ninth Centuries, the ninth virtue of chivalry was to uphold women's rights and not to see women wronged. In the Eleventh Century it was declared by the celebrated Council of Clermont, which authorized the first crusade, that every person of noble birth, on attaining the age of 12 years, should take a solemn oath before the Bishop of his Diocese, to defend to the utmost the women, both married and single, and to have a special care of widows and orphans. The courage of the knight of chivalry was chiefly inspired by the lady of his affections. Woman then was regarded as the highest incentive to valor and to purity, and women then showed themselves worthy of such devotion. There was no discussion then about woman's rights or woman's wrongs, or woman's influence. She had whatever her soul desired, and her will was the watchword for battle or for peace. He who understood how to break a lance, and did not understand the way to win a brave lady, was held only as half a man. In those days to be in love was not an idle passion, but to be profoundly, furiously, almost ridiculously in earnest. Of the extent to which this gallantry was carried, PAUL ROGER, a famous troubadour of the twelfth century, furnishes an instance bordering on the profane. "Without doubt," he says, "God was astonished when I consented to separate myself from my lady. Yes, he cannot but have given me much credit, for he is well aware that if I lost her I could never again know happiness, and that He himself possesses nothing that could console me for her loss. Oh, sweet friend, when the soft breeze comes wafting from the love sphere you inhabit, it seems to me I inhale the breath of Paradise. Oh, if I could but enjoy the charms of your glance I do not aspire to any greater favor. I believe myself in possession of God!"

Another of these troubadours had said: "It is not love which seeks dishonor to virtue. Love has no will but that of the beloved object, and seeks but what will augment her name and her glory. True lovers are known by these rules, and he who follows them God will reward, but the deceiver shall come to shame." "Never," says he, "did I form a wish in my heart that could wound the name or the heart of my beloved." Madame MONTEZ was afraid that our modern beau would think this gallant troubadour was a great deal of an old fogy in the love business!

But after all, there was an instinct in every true woman's heart, that taught her that the sentiments of this noble troubadour were true, and every man who scouted them showed himself unworthy of woman's confidence. She glanced at the growing degeneracy of gallantry as we approached our own time—made a comparison of the gallant LOUIS QUATORZE with the *roué* CHARLES II—gave a brief notice of the most eminent *dames de galanterie* of France, including Mad. DE LA VALLIERE and Mad. DE MAINTENON—drew a hasty survey of the modern gallantry as it is practiced in France, Spain, Italy England, Poland, Russia and Bavaria, paid a passing tribute to the late Czar NICHOLAS, as one of the most gallant of modern monarchs; to Prince ESTERHAZY, as one still more devoted to the sex than the Russian Monarch, and to LOUIS, the abdicated King of Bavaria, whom she regarded as the most perfect modern embodiment of the ancient chivalric devotion and respect for the sex; and in conclusion, whilst deprecating the fairly business-like manner in which gentlemen in this fast age were wont to make love, believed there was a great deal of genuine truth and honest love of woman amongst the lords of the creation in the United States, and it was none the less honorable to woman if it refused to deck itself with the artificial embellishments of gallantry. It was not a whit the less honest for being of a somewhat Davy-Crockett style.

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting at the Academy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Saturday last, acting in behalf of the portion of our citizens desiring an expression of public sentiment on the pending question in our Federal politics on the subject of the Lecompton Constitution, I made an engagement with the person charged with the letting of the Academy of Music, for the use of that building for a public meeting on Friday, the 12th inst., at a stipulated rent of $300.

On Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., the public call for the meeting appeared in the City papers, and invitations were extended to persons in the City and abroad, to take part in the demonstration. On the same afternoon I paid the rent, and took the following receipt:

"Received, New-York, Feb. 9, 1858, from Mr. GEO. B. BUTLER, $300, for the rent of the Academy of Music for the night of Feb. 12, to be used for an Anti-Lecompton meeting. JAMES T. TUNISON,
For E. ULLMAN."

This morning I received, by the hands of Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, a sealed envelope, which, upon opening, I found to contain my check for the rent, and a note from Mr. TUNISON. I immediately stated to Mr. CUTTING that I would not receive the check, and desired him to take it back. He declined, saying his employment was limited to the delivery of the message from Mr. TUNISON.

Mr. TUNISON'S note is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

MR. BUTLER—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed I send a check for $300, being the amount you paid me for the rent of the Academy of Music for the night of the 12th inst. as I have just received a dispatch from Mr. ULLMAN forbidding me to open the house for any political purpose whatever. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES F. TUNISON, Academy of Music.

This evening I addressed to Mr. TUNISON the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

SIR: I received to-day, by the hands of Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, your note of this date and my check therewith, both inclosed in a sealed envelope. As soon as I ascertained the contents of the envelop, I stated to the bearer that I refused to receive the check and desired him to take it back, which he declined, stating that his employment was limited to the delivery of your communication. The check, or the money in any form, is at your service whenever you desire it.

The Academy of Music, as you very well know, was hired on the 6th inst., for the public meeting on Friday next, and the rent paid on the 9th inst., for which I hold your receipt.

The call to the public and special invitations to persons in the City and abroad, were extended in reliance upon the faithful performance of the contract made for the occupation of the Academy, and the meeting will be held as warranted by that contract, and as advertised, at the Academy of Music, on Friday, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. You will please, therefore, to have the building properly warmed and lighted for the occasion. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. B. BUTLER.

Mr. JAMES T. TUNISON.

It will be seen that the public have a clear right to have the meeting held in pursuance of the engagement for the use of the building, and in accordance with the public advertisements and special invitations issued in faith of such engagement; and I have no doubt the managers of the Academy will see that an observance of good faith and a just responsibility to public opinion alike require that no obstacle should be opposed to the occupation of the building for the public use for which it has thus been secured.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1858. GEO. B. BUTLER.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The following named officers connected with the Expedition for the survey and exploration of the rivers Paraguay and Parana, sailed yesterday in the bark *Dawn* for Buenos Ayres, viz.: CHAS. P. MCGARY, R. R. CARTER, RALPH CHANDLER and O. F. JOHNSTON, lieutenants; and Y. S. DUNGAN, passed assistant surgeon, &c. These officers will join the steamer *Argentina* at Buenos Ayres, and proceed, under the command of Capt. THOMAS T. PAGE, to complete the surveys and explorations of those rivers, which were broken off by the interruption of friendly relations with the Government of Paraguay in 1854. A detachment from the *North Carolina* also sailed in the *Dawn*.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, introduced, on Tuesday, a resolution authorizing the President to use the naval forces of the country, if necessary, to effect a settlement of existing difficulties with the Government of Paraguay. The outrages complained of, which occurred under the Presidency of LOPEZ, are a decree expelling all American citizens from Paraguay, in October, 1854; the withdrawal of the exequatur of the American Consul; and the robbery and confiscation of the property held by Americans in Paraguay. The firing into the surveying steamer-of-war *Water Witch*, in February, 1855, while she was peaceably engaged taking soundings in the Parana River, by which firing SAMUEL CHENEY, the Quartermaster, was killed, several other persons wounded, and the vessel was hulled ten times, receiving serious damage. The refusal, in 1856, to exchange ratifications of the treaty of March 4, 1853, with Mr. FITZPATRICK, Special Envoy of the United States, under the pretence that the Senate of the United States had stricken out the words in the original draft of the treaty, "United States of North America," and inserted in their stead, "United States of America."

The Archbishop of Baltimore has received Bulls, naming Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston; and Dr. Verot, Bishop *in partibus*, and Vicar Apostolic of Florida. Dr. McFarland, previously named Vicar Apostolic of Florida, has been named Bishop of Hartford, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature—Offices—The Witness in the $87,000 Case—The Fishing Bounties—Opinions as to Lecomptonism—Report of the Bay State Mills Committee—True Causes of Corporation Failures—Raleigh's Name, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

This is, less one day, the completion of the fifth week of the session of our Legislature, which expects to rise on the 6th of March, just two months from the date of its meeting. Should it rise then, the session will be one of the shortest, and therefore one of the most popular, in the memory of the present generation. The work has been done with considerable promptness thus far, and afternoon sessions begin this week. The Governor, who is understood to have pledged himself to a sixty-days' session, hurries the members about in overseerish style, and means to make them prove he is a prophet—if he can, and they will. As the members have voted themselves nearly three and a half months' pay, it would be natural for them to adjourn at the end of two months. But then they must not let General CUSHING take up so much time in discussing abolitionism, if they don't wish to stop till the hay is cut, and the cows have come home to eat it. The other day he introduced a series of "whereases" into the House, long as your arm, and big as a table-cloth, all about Judge LORING's removal, and then tacked a cleverish but ten-foot speech to them. The only answer that was made was by Mr. VOSE, of Springfield, who, with an austere irony that even the General must have enjoyed, made a few remarks deprecating "agitation" of the Slavery question, and then the "whereases" had all their heads torn off at one twist, like a bunch of shrimps. The General's friends say the speech was not answered because it could not be answered,—a sort of consolation that is very common with minorities. Perhaps it would have been as well had the form of answering it been gone through with.

Some impatience is manifested at the *Festina Lente* system with which the Governor handles the matter of offices. Here he is in the second month of his term, and not only is there not a Gardnerite removed, but even the vacant Justiceship on the bench of the Superior Court is vacant, as it was on the day when Mr. ABBOTT left it. The chief candidates are Mr. TRAIN, who was nominated to the office by Governor GARDNER, but a day too late to be useful, which was his ex-Excellency's usual way of helping his friends; and Judge RUSSELL, now of the Police Court. There are a score of good places that are filled by Gardnerites, which, it is held, they ought to be removed from, as perhaps they soon will be.

The United States messenger found, on his second visit here, the witness he was after, in his bed, at midnight. Whether he was absent purposely, I can't say; but he went very cheerfully when fairly summoned. They *do* say that he or the devil knows where all that $87,000 went to, but it may be all scandal, and most probably is. But if the money that has been spent by our capitalists at Washington could all be collected, $87,000 would be a mere bagatelle in the comparison. The talk about that, as money, is a small thing.

The Legislative Bank and Banking Committee have reported a bill which, if adopted, will destroy most of the revenue of the State. It provides for the suppression of all bank bills under five dollars, and that if any person shall circulate them, he shall be fined $25 for each offence. Our State revenue is largely derived from the Bank-tax, and our farmers are not likely to give that up to gratify the economical notions of Mr. HOOPER, no matter how correct those notions may happen to be—and many doubt their correctness.

If the fishing bounties should be abolished by our Government, because it dislikes New-England, the effect of its action will fall upon men who have supported and do support Democratic principles, Slavery and all. The greater part of those who are connected with the fishing interest, in various ways, are Democrats, or fanatical old conservatives, who are rather astonished at finding themselves set upon by Southern statesmen. To New-England at large the abolition of the bounties would be beneficial—largely so in the course of years—though on individuals the immediate effect would be severe indeed; but as these individuals are the allies of those who appear to hate us, we should be able to bear their sufferings with all that philosophical composure with which men regard the miseries of others. The fishing business was a fine thing for Massachusetts in the days of our great-grandfathers, and of their grandfathers, but it has not been worth its salt these forty years and more. As Amsterdam was founded on herring-bones, so Boston may have been founded *on* those of the cod and the mackerel, but it is not built *of* them—the bones being used only in the foundations, and long since resolved to dust. So the Democrats can cut up the relics of the business as soon as they please, without our feeling it.

Quite a number of our Democrats, of more or less prominence, have returned from Washington, where they have been office-seeking, and so forth, and they are of opinion that Lecompton is the winning horse on the national course, and that Jockey Buck will bring his nag out more than a length ahead of the lively piebald ridden by the little jockey in red and black. Perhaps they're right, for one can hardly suppose that the President commenced this Lecompton business without being sure of the stakes. Even Mr. SUMNER, however, has gone to Washington, to help the opposition, which looks as if there were some hope of throwing Lecompton out.

I presume that you have read the report made by the Committee to investigate the condition of the Bay State Mills Company. It is a pungent document, and hits hard, but most of its blows are struck in the dark, and, therefore, are as likely to fall upon innocent as upon guilty heads. The insinuations that State matters might be disclosed which would disagreeably affect some people if the inquiries were further pursued, are not fair, unless the Committee are acquainted with facts that warrant them; and if they know such facts, why did they suppress them? If they do not know them, why make the insinuations? These insinuations are all the more unfair because the Committee positively assert, as something within their own personal knowledge, that at one time there were memoranda in the possession of the agents that would explain the mystery that envelops the $87,000 fund, about which we have heard so much, and know so little, but that these memoranda have disappeared. Now, if the Committee know this to be so, why not give the facts, instead of dealing in dark insinuations concerning "matters of State," which have nothing to do with the failure of the Company, the affairs of which they were appointed to investigate? These insinuations are nothing but poisoned arrows, which the Committee shoot at random, in the hope they may pierce somebody's mind, and who that somebody is, we can guess without any trouble. It is the part of cowards thus to act, because their property and that of their constituents has taken wings and flown away, they, all the while, looking on, with open mouths and wondering eyes, and admiring the flight of the vultures as if it were the soaring of eagles to the sun.

In plain truth, the causes of the failure of these great corporations are not far to seek. They lie on the surface, and cannot escape observation unless men are determined not to see them. They are, extravagance on the part of managers, and something very like criminal carelessness on the part of both managers and stockholders. This very report of the Bay State Mills Committee shows that the directors knew next to nothing about the business they were appointed to direct, and that the stockholders knew literally nothing about it or about the manner in which the directors were neglecting everything. The directors trusted to their Milk-street selling agents and treasurer, and the stockholders trusted to the directors, just as in the Hindoo system the world rests on an elephant, which rests on a tortoise, which rests on—nothing. This state of things would have gone on for half-a-dozen years longer, it the "Panic" had not occurred; and if any man had had the impertinence to propose an inquiry or to suggest doubts, he would have been treated as a nuisance, an agrarian, a disturber of the peace, and so forth. He would not have been admitted into the "best society." He would have been set down as irreligious, perhaps as an atheist; and he would, indeed, have been a disturber of public worship. There is a tendency in all communities to that very unheroic form of hero-worship which sees something heroical in the golden calf; but nowhere is this tendency so strong as it is in Massachusetts. Men here must worship something they can see, must grovel before an idol, even if they first have to make that idol. Generally speaking, their idol turns out to be a Mokanna, who is scarcely at the trouble of wearing a veil, most of his worshipers being high gravel blind. The person who should suggest that the said idol was not as handsome as Apollo, would run a most admirable chance of ascertaining precisely how much virtue there is in stones. Like St. Stephen, he would be canonized through a course of lapidation. I do verily believe, that if the things which have been just exposed had been suggested as among the possibilities of the the future, only eighteen months since, the person who should have made the suggestion would have escaped lynching only by being sent to Bedlam, where he would have had plenty of leisure to reflect on the folly of endeavoring to save men against their prejudices. A proposition to investigate the affairs of the same corporations, in 1856, would have been regarded as an insult to the integrity of their managers, and a reflection on the intelligence of the stockholders, and would have been voted down almost unanimously. The maker of it would have been hustled out of the meeting most probably, and nothing but the law would have prevented the confiscation of his stock—which would have been no such great loss, as things have turned out. Even now, if it were proposed to make a rigid examination into the affairs of certain other powerful corporations, which stand exactly where stood the Bay State and the Middlesex only six months ago in popular estimation, the proposition would be condemned as mischievous, and intended to be so.

The extravagance of these Corporations has been as great as the carelessness of their owners. I never heard that they paid too high wages to their work-people, but they have showered gold upon their higher employes at a marvelous rate. They have been regular places of refuge for politicians whom it was necessary to buy, and who have been made agents, or some other officials, at salaries which the State has never been able to pay to its highest servants. It has sometimes been complained of that they were the active competitors of the State, and that the latter suffered much in the competition. At one time they controlled the State Government, and had their own way in every thing—using their power after the fashion of all irresponsible bodies. Many of their offices were conferred on relatives of some of their chief owners or managers, genteel paupers, whose "blood" entitled them to the privilege of "bleeding" the stockholders. If all the money that has been wasted on officers, and that which was given to aid a particular party in the State, or to get tariffs properly cooked, had been saved, the corporations would have this day been sound, and making fair profits. Whatever consolation there may chance to be in the reflection that they have nobody but themselves to blame for being ruined, that the stockholders have.

I see that some of your correspondents are disputing about the pronunciation of the name of Sir WALTER RALEIGH. There are two old lines that used to be quoted in Sir WALTER's lifetime—a rebus, in fact—that may settle the dispute:

> "The enemy to the stomach, and the word of disgrace,
> Is the name of the gentleman with the bold face."

This gives the sounds of *Raw* and *Lie*, forming *Rawlie* or *Rawly*, and, if we can believe a good authority, the name was pronounced as if the orthography were according to the last-mentioned form. Sir WALTER wrote his name in various fashions—Rawly, Rawley, Raleigh, Raweleigh, and in several other ways. Uniformity of spelling was not among the scholarly virtues of the Elizabethan age. RALEIGH went under a cloud when the throne passed to JAMES I., who hated and ruined him. This caused the following lines to be written, which were probably suggested by those above quoted:

> "What's bad for the stomach, and the word of dishonor,
> Is the name of the man whom the king will not honor."

There we have *Raw* and *Lie* again. These old lines are good authority for the pronunciation of proper names, as they show what those names were in the mouths of the people. Thus we have the true sound of the great Lord Protector's name in the following homely rhymes -

> "There was bluff old Sir Geoffrey loved brandy and mum well,
> And to see a beer-glass turned over the thumb well;
> But he fled like the wind before Fairfax and Cromwell."

After all, there's no saying how English names are pronounced, so amusing are the modes of pronunciation. There was as much truth as wit in the Frenchman's remark, that the English spell Solomon with the letters that make Solomon, but he wasn't sure that they did not call it Nebuchadnezzar.

THYME.

Medical.

WHITLOWS.—Dr. GUINIER, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpelier, has just published a letter in the *Abeille Médicale*, in which he describes a peculiar method of stopping the progress of a whitlow in its first stage. A whitlow generally begins with a dull sensation of heat in the affected finger, near the nail; a rose-colored spot marks the seat of disease. This point, when pressed, is painful; the color disappears, and immediately returns after the pressure has ceased. After the lapse of a few hours the pain becomes more permanent, the color darker, and extends over a larger space, while the skin is swollen. The pain increases rapidly, but as yet there is no pulsation. This, Dr. GUINIER says, is the proper time for applying the remedy. Having slightly wetted the inflamed surface, he passes over the whole of it slowly with a pencil of lunar caustic, for at least a minute, in order to make sure that the influence of the caustic has penetrated through the cuticle. The nitrate of silver is allowed to dry on the finger. When the skin has become quite black, the cure is complete. The patient feels no pain, not even an itching sensation, during the operation, and a short time afterwards the pain of the whitlow disappears, the black skin peels off after a few days, and no trace is left of the disorder. If the operation be performed after the pain has become pulsative, the latter increases after the cauterization, but the throbs cease in the course of a few hours, and the cure is effected with equal certainty. Dr. GUINIER is not sure that his remedy would produce its effect after the commencement of suppuration; at all events, the cure requires more time. He ascribes the successful result obtained from nitrate of silver not to its having destroyed the diseased part, (the inflammation is too deeply seated, and the cauterization too superficial, for that,) but to a revulsion or shock given to the part, disturbing its vicious state.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER IN CHICAGO.—In Chicago, last week, HENRY VAN GEESON, a clerk in the Post-Office, was arrested for mail robbery. He began his thefts in the month of July last, as he stated after his arrest Since this time registered letters have been frequently missed, and most of them from mules going west from Chicago. Postmaster PRICE thus located the theft in the western mailing-room, where twenty-one clerks were employed. By inquiry, he learned that VAN GEESON (one of the most upright men to all appearances in the office) had some $500 money loaned; that he had recently taken a house in Buffalo street, which he had furnished richly at an expense of over $1,000, and that he was engaged to be married on the fifteenth of February (this month) to an estimable young lady in Louisville. These with other circumstances directed suspicion to him. The bulk of this man's stealing from the Post-Office has been of registered letters—thus in this, as in hundreds of other instances all over the country, showing that the present system of registering letters, answers no better purpose than to point out to dishonest clerks the particular letters containing money.

THE LECOMPTON FRAUD.

Letter from Governor Wise upon the Lecompton Constitution.

From the Philadelphia Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your telegraph, received this morning, I have said that I cannot attend the mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, proposed to be held on Monday evening next. And I have hardly time to respond to your letter, since received, and the request to present my views on the question of the admission of Kansas, as a State of this Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, as presented to Congress by the President of the United States. For the last seventeen years I have been advocating the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; for more than twenty years I have been his warm, personal friend; and I am as responsible, perhaps, as any other man in the United States for his election, and as deeply anxious as any other person that his Administration shall be successful, and, above all, be worthy of confidence and respect. Our personal relations are as nothing compared to the importance of supporting his Administration on questions of mere expediency, and where it is based in its action on moral and legal right. But personal and administrative relations combined are as nothing, on the other hand, compared with great fundamental, moral and political principles involved in the issues now presented to the country in the question of admitting Kansas under the Constitution now presented *as the act and deed of her people, and as an instrument republican in form.*

These are the two issues now pending before Congress:

1. Is the Lecompton Constitution the act and deed of the people of Kansas?
2. Is it republican in form?

These are the only two essential issues to be tried. And with a view to a full, fair, and friendly verdict as to the fact, and judgment as to the law of the case, I have carefully, patiently, and repeatedly read the President's Message of the 2d inst., in which he recommends the speedy approval by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, and the reception of Kansas under it, as a State into the Union. I regret to say that the earnest, honest convictions of my mind constrain me to differ from the President of my choice, and to declare I cannot indorse the Lecompton Constitution as the act and deed of the sovereign people whose act and deed it professes to be, and that I protest against the mode in which it was pretended to be submitted to the people, as anti-republican and oppressive, and offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

These convictions of mine have been deliberately formed, and I mean to calmly maintain them, reasoning with friends, and not backing from foes, though I stand alone against a host. I propose a rapid review of the message of the President; but before doing so, it is proper to refer to antecedent facts which settled certain points of principle which are now the tests of truth and argument in the case.

Prior to the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the course of Government had been to regulate by Congress the mode and manner of application by new States for admission into the Union. And the Missouri Compromise had existed from 1819–'20, recognizing intervention by Congress in a way deemed unconstitutional and highly obnoxious to the Slaveholding States. That act made a revolution in Territorial policy which is striking in three particulars:

1. It repealed the Missouri Compromise, and established the principle of *non-intervention* by Congress with *Slavery* in the States and Territories.

2. It declared for the people of Territories popular sovereignty and self-government, by "leaving them *perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*"

3. It repealed the Territorial laws of Louisiana, previously existing to 1820, protecting and establishing Slavery.

Thus, if anything new, if anything valuable, was established by this act, it was *non-intervention* by Congress with *Slavery* in the States and Territories; and, above all, the "perfect" freedom of the *people* of those Territories to *form* and *regulate*, not one, but all *their domestic institutions, in their own way,* subordinate only to the supreme law of the Union. They were to be trammeled by no views of expediency of the Federal Government or any of its departments; but the people for themselves were to form and regulate their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Popular Sovereignty and the right of self-government in the people of the Kansas, then, is not an open question now. It was closed by the positive enactment of this act, declaratory of their rights. True, the people were, of course, to exercise this sovereignty of government in a practical and usual mode. They were not left to primary assemblies, to mobs, or aggregate meetings. The American mode of self-government is by conventional, representative, or municipal bodies. But all these bodies are but agents, servants, and representive. When they "form and regulate," they still form and regulate for the people, and not for themselves. Their acts, at last, are but the acts of the people, and their deeds but the deeds of the people. When, therefore, a Convention send a Constitution to Congress to be approved, and it goes up *not* as *their* act and deed, but as the act and deed of the people, done and performed by them as their agents; the question, then, is always—not whether the act and deed is the act and deed of a Convention, but is it the act and deed of the people? and this, no matter whether the instrument goes up from the Convention proclaiming, or from the ballot-box of the people voting it. By the very Kansas act itself, it is obliged to be the act and deed of the people—theirs, theirs, and none others—whether it proceeds from them directly, or through their representatives.

And, for these reasons, I had no difficulty in determining that the act of 1854, the Kansas and Nebraska law, was an "*enabling act.*" It created no right not preëxisting—for popular sovereignty is self-existing—but declared and admitted and recognized in the people the right of self-government, to form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way, consistent with paramount law.

Under this law they were formed into an organized Territory; and under territorial law they formed a Convention to make a Constitution of State Government, with a view to admission into the Union. All this was legitimate; and, as to how the election of members to the Convention should be held, and how contested elections were to be determined—all matters of this sort were left to themselves, without the right of intervention from any quarter. I avoid inquiring into the frauds which may have been perpetrated, and which, doubtless, were perpetrated, on both sides, in this election to constitute a Convention.

But that body, however legitimate, or however fairly or unfairly constituted, was *not* empowered to make a Constitution and to proclaim it, without submitting it to the people before it was submitted to Congress as the act and deed of the people of Kansas. And herein is the first point of difference with the President. He says that if the Convention was not prohibited from proclaiming it without submission to the people, they had authority to proclaim it. I say that it is a settled Democratic principle of American institutions, "*that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them.*" But this point of difference does not arise in this case, for, as I will show presently, whatever power the Convention had in this respect, they did not pretend to exercise it or to claim it, but, as a representative body and not a primary, submitted the work of their agency, the Constitution, to their principals, the people.

In my letter dated the 19th of November, addressed to the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, I took the ground that there was no authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas to proclaim a Constitution without submitting it to the people for ratification or rejection by them; "yet," said that, "if upon precedent the Convention of Kansas adopted a Republican form of State Government, and reported it to Congress, *without submitting it to the people,*" I agreed in accepting it, and in receiving Kansas as a State, "slave or free, into the Union." This letter was written on the 19th of November, 1857, and on the 24th of the same month, five days afterwards, I saw for the first time, published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution.

The publication of this document presented the subject under a new phase, adverted to by the President in his message of December, 1857. The result of the election in Kansas had still to be ascertained, and certainly it could not be clearly said what were the President's *conclusions* on the affairs of that Territory. His *argument* fairly admitted and claimed for the people the right of passing on the work of the Convention, and his conclusion seemed to be reserved. His counsel was not "dark," or "double," or dubious; but he was uncommitted to any practical conclusion by his December message, and I supposed that the friends of the Administration would be left free to take ground according to their conscientious convictions, on a full development of the whole subject.

More than a month had elapsed since the publication of the schedule. I had full time to understand the provisions of this submission to the people, and was prepared to take the grounds occupied in my letter to the Tammany Society, dated the 30th December last.

That letter was deliberately written, was kept in my possession for days, was re-written, and put forth with a firm purpose to serve the Administration and the country. I saw a formidable opposition, thoroughly organized, in the Democratic ranks, of those opposed to Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, bent on driving from his support every Northern Democrat on the Kansas question, and every Southern Democrat on the fillibustering Puenta Arenas question. I saw a faction of extremists who are bent on rushing the South, Slavery, Democracy, and the Union, on the very bosses of the buckler of popular sovereignty, and upon the moral sense of the whole country, and losing the moral prestige of a minority of the Union who are demanding justice and equality, by danying justice and equality to a majority against a minority of people in Kansas. I felt that I might interpose a timely blow to save the Administration from the dilemma of holding its Northern friends to the hard necessity of denying popular sovereignty and of withholding justice and equality from the people at the polls, in a Territory where self-government and perfect freedom of election were guaranteed by the very act organizing it. No Northern man could strike that blow with effect, and I felt the moral obligation to strike it for "justice, even to my own hurt." I saw what would be the effect upon me, personally; that misrepresentation and abuse would follow, and many of my best friends would condemn the apparent rashness of the act. In all this I have not been disappointed. But now that the thunders have rolled over my head, and I see the full effect, even beyond my anticipations—the effect of the special message of the President—his authority wielded against the position which I devotedly assumed for his defence—I calmly survey the subject again, and, instead of retreating, advance on the position I have assumed. In November I said that if the Convention had proclaimed the Lecompton Constitution without submitting it at all to the people, I would accept it as a legitimate and *de facto* instrument. But now that it has been submitted in the manner and form of the eleventh and fourteenth sections of its schedule, I repeat the position of my Tammany letter, and would adopt it only subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, to be prescribed by their Territorial Legislature—not by Congress.

In reviewing the message I pass over all that is said respecting the rebellion and usurpation of the Topekaites. Their course has been violent and unlawful in the extreme. I claim, on the other hand, that their opponents in Kansas have acted under lawful authority; that they have proceeded under the act of Congress and of Territorial organization, and that up to the point of the schedule of submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, their acts were *de jure* and *de facto* rightful in the legitimate sense. But what has that to do, legally or logically, with the issue—Is the Lecompton Constitution the act and deed of the people?—Is its schedule republican?

If insurrection and rebellion were arraying themselves against law and order in a Territory, all I can say is that they ought to have been arrested and punished long ago by the Federal Executive of the United States. When the whisky insurrection broke out in Pennsylvania, would it have authorized a lawful Convention in that State to have submitted a Constitution to the people in such a schedule as allowed men to vote *for* it, but not *against* it; as allowed one man to vote down 1,000 men, all having equal rights; as pretended to submit one question alone, and yet submitted it in such a way, that, in orderr to vote for or against *that*, the people were obliged to vote *for* and *not against* something else which might be obnoxious or odious to them; as insulted and oppressed them with a *test oath*, the most odious instrument of tyranny, to support a Constitution, if adopted, *before it was adopted*, and then, after being forced to gulp the oath in order to vote at all, to have the vote not counted, because it was against and not for what he was sworn to support, if adopted against his will? No. Gen. WASHINGTON put down the insurrection, and he would have made it no excuse for fraud, injustice, inequality, or oppression on the part of others who were acting under the color of lawful authority. So the Topekaites ought to have been made to submit to lawful authority; but no one can contend that they forfeited their elective franchise or their freedom of choice to disapprove or approve, to ratify or reject, an organic law, when submitted to them. But were Topekaites alone opposed to the Lecompton Constitution? No. Some Pro-Slavery men were opposed to it, and this schedule deprived them of their sovereign rights as well as the Topekaites. Law-abiding citizens as well as rebels, were compelled to vote for and not against this Constitution, or not to vote at all. The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule. What is that schedule?

Its 11th section reads:

"Before *this Constitution* shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, *it* shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for *approval* or *disapproval*, as follows: The president of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The president of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election *the Constitution framed by this Convention* shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for *ratification* or *rejection*, in the following manner and form," &c.

Now, it must surely be admitted that is a plain submission of the *whole* Constitution framed by the Convention. The submission of the whole Constitution is repeated twice in this clause, in a way not to be mistaken. And yet is it not strange that Mr. BUCHANAN should have made the mistake of saying in his message that the whole of the Lecompton Constitution was not, and that a part, the Slavery clause alone, was submitted to the people? Will it be said in reply that the whole was submitted only *sub modo*, after the specified manner and form? Well, let us look at the manner and form; the manner and form is:

"The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed '*Constitution with Slavery*' and '*Constitution with no Slavery*,'" &c.

There is no other form touching this point but this; and is it not plain still that the whole Constitution *was* submitted by the form as well as by the preceding clause embodying the principle of entire submission? The whole was submitted in *form* as well as substance, but the *form* of submission was made to contradict the principle of submission. The principle was submission of the whole for "*approval* or *disapproval*," for *ratification* or *rejection*," but the form was for "approval" and "ratification" alone, and there was *no form* for "*disapproval*" or "*rejection.*"

It is answered that this was in substance but a submission of a part, for there was a form approving or disapproving, ratifying or rejecting Slavery? I beg pardon, and won't repeat that it was an odious discrimination to me to allow *Slavery* alone to be disapproved and rejected, and nothing else. But, passing that by, is it not plain, I reply, that no one was allowed to vote for or against Slavery, a part, unless he would also vote *for* the Constitution, the whole of it without exception? Any one might vote to reject or to adopt Slavery, provided he would vote to adopt the Constitution, and no one was allowed to vote for or against Slavery who did not vote for the whole Constitution. Is it not plain, then, that the object was not to submit a part only, but to force the adoption of the whole?

The whole was not fairly submitted. One thousand voters went to the polls; nine hundred and ninety-nine might desire to vote against the Constitution, and one for it; the one would be counted, and the nine hundred and ninety-nine would not be counted.

The part as to Slavery, which was submitted for alternate voting, for and against, was not fairly submitted. One thousand Pro-Slavery men might go to the polls, desiring to vote for Slavery, but against the Constitution; their votes could not be counted, and *one* Free-Soiler, who voted for the Constitution and against Slavery, would be counted, and overcome the nine hundred and ninety-nine. It is idle to say that this was as fair for the one side as the other; for, though this be equally true as to the nine hundred and ninety-nine Free-Soil voters against the one Pro-Slavery voter, yet this would only prove the case to be one of a double instead of a single injustice. It proves only it was a wrong, injuriously affecting both sides and the whole people, and not a part only.

The truth is, there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to a part, coupled with no election as to the whole. It was to force the people to adopt the Constitution framed by the Convention. No man was allowed to vote *for* Slavery who did not also vote for the Constitution; and no man was allowed to vote against Slavery who did not for the Constitution. He might reject Slavery or adopt it, provided he would vote for the Constitution; his vote for or against Slavery was not allowed to be counted.

This was not all. The 14th section is worse than the iniquity of the 11th:

SEC. 14. "Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election, upon the said Constitution, shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws."

The Democratic Party had just come out of a severe and doubtful conflict with the Know-Nothing secret society, the most odious feature of which was a "*test oath.*" Now behold an honest, peaceful, law-abiding citizen approaching the polls in Kansas under this schedule; I imagine myself an ultra-Southern slaveholder put to the ordeal of a challenge under this clause of the schedule; I am anxious, very anxious, to record my vote for my right to hold the chief part of the little property I own; I am told that I have the right, by the grant of the high Lecompton Convention, to vote for or against property in slaves; I approach the polls to exercise the right; I am challenged; the Bible is held out to me to swear first to "support the Constitution of the United States;" I ask why impose on me that oath; I urge that the obligation is binding on me without the oath—that I love and obey the Constitution of the United States, and that it is made the supreme law of the land, binding of itself—but being willing to support that instrument, and anxious to vote for my property, I assent to swear to support it. But I am told I must, in the second place, swear also to support the Lecompton "Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territoral laws." I redden into wrath under the insult of such an oath tendered to a freeman at the polls—to support a Constitution, if adopted, *before its adoption!* I denounce the obstacle to my freedom of election. It is in vain; I must take it or leave my property unprotected. I suppose—the supposition is almost intolerable—I take the oath; I am then, and then only, granted the privilege of voting, I vote *for Slavery, but against the Constitution. I am then told that my vote cannot be counted, yet I am sworn to support, if adopted, what I have voted against!* Stung by insult, and then disfranchised, I go away maddened to violence by injustice, inequality, and insult added to injury! Is that my act and deed? Is that republican? If CALIGULA was a tyrant for posting laws too high to be read by the Roman people, what does this deserve to be called, which puts the whole and a part together, so that a majority *for* the whole may prevail over a majority for or against the part? Is it not the very hocus-pocus and legerdemain of keeping the promise to the ear of the people and breaking it to their hopes? I tell you that no proud, free people, will stand insult and outrage like this, and such despotism is enough to drive peaceful and good citizens to violence for a redress of grievances. But the question is not whether the Lecompton Constitution has been opposed unlawfully, but is it the act and deed of the sovereign people, whose it purports to be—and is it republican in its submission by the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution? And mark, too, that this test oath is applied when the Constitution is to be sent to Congress from a Territory for approval. After taking this oath, the casuist may determine whether he could, if the Constitution be adopted, oppose it before Congress, though he voted against it at the polls.

But it is argued in the Message that the people, if opposed to Slavery, might have voted it out of the Constitution on the 21st of December. I deny that they could have voted for or against Slavery under this schedule, unless they voted *also for the Constitution*. As I have said, nine hundred and ninety-nine might have gone to the polls and voted for or against Slavery, and yet have been out-voted by *one man*, if they voted *against* the Constitution and the one voted *for it*. In a word, no one who voted against the Constitution could vote at all. How unfair, then, to urge that those who were opposed to the Constitution, though for or against Slavery, staid away from the polls on the 21st of December, and let the election go by default! *Could* the have *voted at all* if they were *against* the Constitution? Could they be counted for or against Slavery, unless they voted for the Constitution? Why hold the people responsible for not attending the polls, when, if they had attended them, they were not allowed to vote but in one way, not all allowed to vote in their own way, and the minority of one was given the majority of one over a thousand? Do you call this *election?* Election has which of the *two* "at least to choose." But here there was no alternative but in respect to Slavery, and that was not allowed unless you voted the one way on the Constitution. Such monstrous injustice and inequality never offended the moral sense of freemen before in this country. I cannot agree with the President, therefore, when he says: "It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done." The people of Kansas have not been allowed to hold a fair, free, and full election at all, though the whole Constitution was pretended to be submitted to them. No, not upon the part which the President says was alone submitted to them.

You see, gentlemen, that I arrive at these facts from the face of the record—from the schedule itself. I don't go into Kansas for evidences of fraud or any other fact. I don't go behind the schedule which is annexed to the Lecompton Constitution itself. It shows on its face a fact stronger than any proof, that the people *did* not vote—it shows that it was *impossible* for them to vote their sovereign will in a fair, free, and full election. Such an election cannot possibly be held under such a schedule. This Congress is bound to look at. I am bound in certain cases to cause the seals of this State to be affixed to papers for the purpose of authentication. I have no election. If the paper is proper to be certified, I must affix the seal. But suppose that in the act of authentication, by affixing the seal, it appears to me that there is a doubt even whether the paper is the act and deed of the party whose act and deed it purports to be: Must I not inquire whether it be the act and deed of the party? If I fix authentication to what is not his, I may do him irreparable damage. But suppose that it appears on the face of the paper itself that it *couldn't* be his act and deed—that he was not left a free agent. Am I bound to certify that to be his act and deed, which not only is not, but could not be his act and deed? Now, as I said in November, if the Convention had proclaimed this Constitution, and sent it to Congress, *without submitting it all to the people*, then Congress would have had simply the evidence of the Convention, the representative and agent, that this was the authorized instrument of their principals—the people. Evidence to the contrary wouldn't have appeared in the record and on the return itself. And we wouldn't have been authorized, if you please, to go behind the return of the Convention, or to have taken evidence *aliunde*, or admitted a plea to matter debarring the record. But the Lecompton Convention submitted their Constitution to popular approval or disapproval, ratification or rejection. It purports to be the act of the people—not of the Convention only, but of the people also. The Convention did not fully and finally adopt it, and this schedule shows that the people did not, because they could not as it was proposed. It is, then, neither the act of the Convention nor of the people. It is, in fact, adopted by neither, and couldn't be by the latter.

If Congress received and adopts it as a State Constitution for Kansas under these circumstances, will not Congress be *intervening* to impose a Constitution upon a people which is not theirs? Will they not arbitrarily intervene to decide a question which belongs to the people of Kansas alone—to all and all alike allowed by law to vote? Have all and all alike been allowed to vote? Were those who did vote allowed to vote *against* the Constitution as well as *for it?*

We are told that we are to shut our eyes to the record. What evidence have we, then, that it is a Constitution at all? We are told, then, that this is *not the time* to raise the question *de facto*, whether it is the act and deed of the people of Kansas. When would be the time, when was the time, if it be not the time now, to inquire whether this is a genuine Constitution of the people of Kansas, and whether it is or is not republican when these, and these only, are the questions before Congress?

Why, it is asked, has the issue of fact been delayed so long? I answer, how could the issue be made up before the returns were made, and the evidence appeared on the record submitted to Congress?

Ah! but we are told that it is *inexpedient* to raise this question at all; that expediency requires Congress to decide the question. When was it morally determined that the policy of this nation should be governed by expediency, rather than by justice or right? But what right has Congress to set up its decrees of expediency over and above the sovereign rights of a people to free and fair election? Is expediency to be carried so far as to allow Congress to intervene so as to set its will over the will of the people of Kansas, or to substitute its will for theirs, and to give a minority Constitution to a majority? This would be intervention with a vengeance, in the teeth of non-intervention, so much exclaimed for by those who advocate this Constitution!

But the President offers an inducement to the Anti-Slavery party in Kansas, by saying, "If a majority of them" (the people of Kansas) "desired to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily, as by prompt admission." This hint is somewhat dangerous in point of policy. It cuts both ways. It might be asked whether this commends itself to Pro-Slavery gentlemen who are advocating the "prompt admission." Some of them once repealed laws protecting and establishing Slavery in Kansas. They had better not make it too apparent in the South that "prompt admission" would most speedily unmake the Slavery there which was restored by the Dred Scott decision. But this was not the President's fair meaning. He meant to say only that it was in his opinion the speediest way to obtain a fair vote by the people. In other words, Congress is to *do a thing in order that it may be immediately undone!* Why do it to be undone? Is Congress to give the Territory a Constitution obnoxious to a majority in order that that majority may have State sovereignty to put it to the tortures of its indignation? Why not rather allow the sovereign people directly and at once to select for themselves the form of government they prefer, instead of submitting to their passions an instrument which the argument admits they abhor? Would it be less trouble, or take less time, to refer the matter back to their decision, and to avoid the issues which might and would arise under an adopted and admitted Constitution which undertakes to bind the sovereignty of the people not to change their form of Government before Anno Domini 1864? By authenticating this instrument by the arbitrary intervention of Congress, every sort of question of vested right and of bounden sovereignty would arise. By "leaving the people perfectly free to elect their own form of government in their own way, without fear, force, fraud or intervention, those issues and worse would be avoided. The agitation in Kansas would be intense, to adopt this Lecompton instrument, and the excitement there would be roused in a new and more fearful form than ever, and remain still in Congress, the Cabinet, and the country universally. I proposed, on the contrary, in my Tammany letter, that Congress should not decide the question of fact, but refer it back to the *Territorial Legislature* for submission under territorial law, to the whole of the legal voters, under a fair, free and full election. This was done both in the case of Wisconsin and of Michigan, under cases involving the principle of this case of reference and submission. This imposes no condition of admission, but receives the State into the Union provisionally—provided only that the Constitution is the will of the people fairly and legally polled.

And why impose this Constitution of a minority on a majority? *Cui bono?* Does any Southern man imagine that this is a practicable or sufferable way of making a Slave State? Who believes now that Kansas will be made a Slave State, or kept one for any time by the admission of this Constitution? Who will carry a slave there now to become a bone of contention in a border war? the sport of violence and fraud and force like that which has so long endangered person and property, and political franchise, in that unhappy battle-ground of sectional feuds? To what end is this thing to be done, if speedily it is to be undone with State authority, created to drive slave property from the Territory?

We have proudly, heretofore, contended only for equality and justice; but if this be wantonly done, without winning a stake—the power of a slave State thereby—it will be worse than vain. It will be snatching power *per fas aut nefas*, to be lost "speedily" with the loss of something of far more worth than political votes—*our moral prestige*. If we are not willing to do justice, we can't ask for justice; if we can't agree to equality, we must expect to be denied it. It is our bull goring the Anti-Slavery ox. Suppose we had had a majority of slaveholders in that Territory; suppose a minority of Abolitionists had gotten the census and registry into their hands, and had kept fifteen out of thirty-four counties out of the Convention; suppose they had formed a Constitution with a clause prohibiting Slavery, and had sent it to Congress without submitting it to a majority of the legal voters; or suppose they had submitted all parts of the Constitution to the popular vote, *except the one* clause prohibiting Slavery, knowing it would be voted down if submitted to the majority of the people; suppose such a "boot on the other leg" had been submitted to Congress, and we had then heard the absoluteness of a Convention contended for by Black Republicans, demanding of Congress to sustain the doctrine of "*legitimacy*," I tell you that every Southern man would have been in arms and would be roused to the shedding of blood, rather than submit to Congress fastening upon a majority of Pro-Slavery people an arbitrary rescript of a mere Convention, unauthorized to proclaim its Constitution without an express grant. This is the same principle, accompanied by trickery and fraud. "We are willing to do unto others as we would have them do unto us." The Southern people ask for no injustice, no inequality.

We are told that "prompt admission" of Kansas as a State will end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas. What is the Kansas question? Is it local to Kansas? No. It never can be local again. It has pervaded all places and all classes in our country. Let Congress indorse this schedule of legerdemain, let the South insist on it, let the Northern Democracy be required to consent to the injustice, and the precedent becomes of universal application and citation against us for all time. Not only will the example plead, but it will be a plea in continuous cases of similar import and danger, rising successively as long as our vast Territories to the Pacific shall be filling up. It comes up again and again every year, from Territories extending from Mesilla Valley to Dacotah. Flatter not ourselves, then, that any mode of adjustment will do because it is the "speediest" for Kansas. It is all essential that the settlement shall be just and right and equal. If not, it is sure to be mischievous to that party which has snatched power without right, and done wrong that good may come of it. To do justice is always the best policy. If all would "demand only what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong," injustice and oppression could never be perpetrated or tolerated. The ulterior effects of adopting the Lecompton Constitution, with its schedule annexed, will be worse than referring back the question to Territorial decision. It will arraign this Administration and the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right, and for forcing resistance to wrong. It will be jagging the lion of a majority whilst the hand of a minority is in its mouth. *It will return the chalice to our own lips when the Kansas question again and again arises in North Texas, in New Mexico, in Mesilla Valley, and in all our boundless domain of unsettled and fast settling Territory. It will drive from us thousands of honest Democrats in the North, who can willingly stand by us for justice and equality, but who must leave us when we demand more and refuse justice and equality to others. It will raise the Black Republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and that, then, will raise the last dread issue of union or disunion! Are not some aiming to drive us to such extremities as will raise that issue past being laid?*

For my part, gentlemen, I address you as the friend of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration. They have my best wishes and warmest friendship, and I would save both from danger and defeat. I trust in their pure and patriotic motives, but I regard much more the Democracy, the South, and the Union, and I am anxious for their fate. As for myself, I fear nothing when firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes.

I received your letter yesterday morning, and have written this in great haste, to be in time for the mail this evening. You will please see that it is correctly published. I have not time to revise and condense it.

Very truly yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

To JOHN W. FORNEY, DAVID WEBSTER, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, E. G. WEBB, Esqrs., Committee.

Personal.

Hon. David Paul Brown has accepted the appointment of "Knight of Mount Vernon" for Pennsylvania, recently tendered him by the "Southern Matrons."

The Boston *Traveller* has the following: A farce by F. B. Goodrich, a son of "Peter Parley," and one of the successful * * * Club of New-York, has been accepted by the management of the Howard Athenæum. A play by Oliver Leland is also to be produced, and is to be played afterwards at Laura Keene's theatre in New-York.

RIOT IN NEW-HAVEN.

Collision between Students of Yale College and the Firemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

The harmony of college life has been again broken in upon by an affray between the students and firemen, in which one of the latter was seriously, if not fatally, wounded. The reputation of the college will perhaps suffer less by an immediate statement of facts than by the exaggerated stories which are likely to gain currency at such times. The feud between students and "townies," as they are called, is bitter, and of long standing. Several circumstances have of late exaggerated this feeling of hostility, though no one has apprehended an affray which might result so seriously as that which has just occurred. By an unfortunate coincidence, one of the boarding "clubs," made up of Juniors, has its rooms on the corner of High and Elm streets, but a few steps from the engine-house of Company No. 2. In going to and from their meals, the members of the Club are obliged to pass the engine-house, and on various occasions language far from friendly has passed between them and the firemen. The students consider it one of their prerogatives to indulge in college songs after meals, and have never deemed it necessary to refrain because the melody was not pleasing to casual hearers. Their persistence in this the firemen have been annoyed by, and night before last, as the members of the club were going to their boarding-place, and while on the opposite side of the street from the engine-house, one of the members of the fire company came out and dared them to fight, employing insulting language, with the intention of exasperating them, if possible. Nothing resulted from this, but as the students were returning to College half or three-quarters of an hour afterward, singing as usual, just as they had passed the engine-house a pitcher or pail of water was thrown upon them by some person within the building. High words passed, but neither party felt themselves of sufficient strength to follow them up with blows. Thus forewarned of what they were to expect, the students prepared themselves for the emergency they saw would be forced upon them. Last evening, when returning from their supper, they were just entering the College yard, when one of the firemen came out and hailed them, pretending they wished to settle their difficulty with them, and have it all forgotten. From his having a trumpet in his hand he was supposed to be the foreman. Two or three of the students separated themselves from their fellows, and returned to talk with him. A friendly conversation ensued, and the matter seemed in a fair way of being adjusted, the students affirming that all they claimed was a right to sing unmolested, when suddenly the man who had been acting as spokesman for the firemen, cried out to his companions, a number of whom had come up in the mean time, "Now, we've got enough for 'em, G—d d—n 'em, give it to them;" and, suiting the action to the word, he raised his trumpet to strike one of the students whom they had surrounded; the latter, raising his arm to ward off the blow, knocked the trumpet from the fireman's grasp. The fireman then followed up the attack with a sledge-hammer which he held in his other hand. By skillful dodging, the student managed to save himself. Of course by this time the fight had become general. Four pistol-shots were fired, as the firemen allege, by the students, wrenches, irons, &c, from the engine-house, being used freely on the other side. One shot only took effect, wounding WILLIAM MILES, the steward of the hose company which occupies the same building with the engine company, the ball entering the right hip, passing through the bone and lodging in the abdominal cavity. Knives were also freely used, but no other person was seriously injured. As soon as it was found the students were armed, the firemen retreated to their engine-house, some of them running in various directions through the city, attempting to raise an alarm of "fire." By this means a number of members of the other companies were collected, and the rallying cry of "Yale" being raised on the other side, the students rushed in a body to the spot armed with "bangers," clubs, pistols, pokers, and all other weapons, offensive and defensive, they could lay their hands upon. For a short time further collision seemed inevitable, but the attention of the firemen being taken up with their wounded comrade the students withdrew into the College-yard and gathered in an excited crowd in front of the Lyceum. Those acknowledged as leaders among them were proceeding to organize for attack or defense as the case might be. Reports that the firemen were getting out cannon to attack the College buildings served to increase the feeling. By the energetic efforts of some members of the Faculty, particularly Prof. THACHER, the students were induced to disperse and keep in their rooms, thus removing any chance for increased excitement on their side. Professor FISHER and President WOOLSEY were also active in preventing further disturbance. President WOOLSEY detained the students after prayer this morning, and told them that he hoped all attempts at systematic organization among them would be abandoned; that the Faculty and city authorities were abundantly able to protect the property of the College, though he apprehended no further disturbance, and that if any of the students were found carrying concealed weapons they would be summarily dealt with, as in his judgment that was the cause of the difficulty having assumed so serious a form. The wounded fireman it is feared may not recover. Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT have failed thus far in their attempts to extract the ball. The matter will of course be thoroughly investigated by the authorities, and possibly some new facts may then be brought to light which will remove all doubts as to who were the original aggressors.

The trumpet which the leader of the firemen attempted to make such vigorous use of came into the possession of the students in the early part of the affray, and is retained by them as a trophy, though it will, of course, be given up at the proper time. One of the firemen who attempted to reclaim it last night, it is said, was summarily ejected by one of the professors. A fireman's hat is also retained by the students. In addition to the report that the firemen were bringing out a cannon last night, a number of other stories equally absurd were in circulation, such as that a carriage returning from a party had been stopped by them to ascertain whether it contained any students; that revenge was to be taken to-night by leveling the college buildings, &c., &c. A number of the town boys watched the passengers by the Boston express, which passed through here about 9 o'clock last evening, anticipating that the one by whom the shot was fired would take that opportunity of leaving town. The excitement continued throughout the night, and there is considerable to-day, though it is by no means as intense as it has been.

The friends of the wounded man are, of course, greatly exasperated, but no further trouble is apprehended at present. Should any new facts be developed I will forward them. W——G.

Newspaper Account.

From the New-Haven Journal, 10th.

For a week or two past there has been a difficulty between some of the students of Yale College and the members of Engine Co. No. 2, whose station-house is in High-street, in front of the College Library Building. The cause of the original difficulty we are unable to state, each party claiming that the other is the aggressor. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, while six or eight of the members of No. 2 were in their engine-house, a party of students, marching three abreast, passed by the house. One or more of the firemen went into the street, when a brick was fired at the house, and an altercation at once commenced. The firemen began to rally, and soon became as numerous as the students; and while the dispute ran high, several shots were fired from a revolver in the hands of one of the students, one of the balls taking effect in the person of WILLIAM MILES, a member of No. 2, and steward of the Company. As soon as the firemen saw that MILES was shot, they raised an alarm of fire, which brought a large crowd to the spot. One of the number, named NAHUM HAYWARD, who is a member of No. 2, seized a man whom he supposed had discharged the pistol, and, as he says, gave him a severe blow over the face with a wrench, which must have left a mark upon his person; but HAYWARD was rushed upon by a number of students, and obliged to let go his hold, when the students separated and left the spot. HAYWARD went after Dr. WHITING, and when he reached his house, found that his clothes had been badly cut by a knife, but no wounds had been inflicted. MILES was taken into the engine-house, where he was examined by Drs. WHITING and AUSTEN, who probed the wound, but were unable to dislodge the ball. He was afterwards moved to his place of residence, in the upper part of the city, where an examination was had by Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT. It was found that the ball had entered the right hip, passing through the hip-bone, and lodging in the abdominal cavity. His case is considered a hopeless one.

There are various accounts as to the cause of the disturbance. The firemen claim that the students were the aggressors; that the difficulty originated from a party of the students who board in the house on the corner of High and Elm streets, the back windows of which overlook the engine-house; that these students have been in the habit of late of insulting the members of No. 2 whenever they came in sight of them; that they have called them every degrading name they could think of, and even threatened to break into the engine-house and destroy the machine. It is also stated that on one or two of these occasions stones have been thrown into the windows of the engine-house, and pails of water thrown upon the members as they went in and out of the engine-house door; and that on Monday evening, while the students were at supper, they passed a resolution to enter the engine-house and serve the engine in the same manner as Engine No. 7 was served by the students a number of years since, and appointed one of their members to lead them in the assault. It is also claimed by the firemen that the row last night was commenced on the part of the students, one of whom insulted a fireman as he came out of the house, and that the assault was entirely unprovoked, no cause whatever having at the time been given on the part of those in the engine-house. This statement of the firemen's account of the affair comes from the members of the company, whose word we have no reason to doubt, and it is substantially corroborated by a number of indifferent persons who were near by at the time.

A person unacquainted with the previous troubles, says he passed down High-street at the time. The students were on one side of the street, and the firemen on the other, and they were closely opproaching or mingled with each other. Just after he had passed the crowd, behind the students' side, he heard from the firemen's side some one say: "Now, d——n them, let them have it." Immediately he heard some one from the student's side say: "Now fire," when he heard three pistol shots in rapid succession, and quickly after, a fourth shot. He passed on, and did not know that any serious damage had been done until after he returned from down town.

The affair, though it enlisted a warm feeling, did not create that excitement which other similar affrays have done, and except the first alarm of fire, which was not generally taken up, there was no attempt at a breach of the peace.

We understand that the person who fired the pistol is not known, either to the persons present or the officers of the College.

There is a report, to-night, that MILES is dead.

With so many conflicting accounts of the affair, it is, of course, impossible to get at the real cause of the disturbance, or to tell who are the aggressors. No arrests have yet been made, and, until there are and the matter is brought before the proper authorities, the true facts in the case cannot be brought to light.

A Graphic Descriptive Sketch of the Scrimmage in Congress.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Did you ever see LAWRENCE M. KEITT? Did you ever watch him when parading the hall, his head thrown back with the conceited air of a London cockney, his lascivious eye staring brazenly at the ladies' gallery, his thrust-out elbows see-sawing like dancing Jack's under a vigorous pulling of the string, and daintily treading the floor, much as a peacock with tail-feathers wide-spread would do if suddenly stricken with the spring-halt?

KEITT must have been a "nigger-driver" ere he came to Congress. His vulgar swagger, authoritative shake of the head, and whip-like jerk of the arm, as he marches up and down the aisles on the Democratic side of the Chamber, crying out to his party colleagues, in sharp tones, "Stand up!" "Go through the tellers!" "Sit down!" "Don't vote!" "Vote no!" all indicate that he has officiated as whipper-in of a gang of slaves on a cotton or rice plantation.

Last night, during the tiresome proceedings, KEITT was unusually ostentatious and noisy, strutting around the area in front of the Chair, talking and laughing loudly, blackguarding members, and regulating things generally, till he made himself so offensive that the Speaker, with marked emphasis, repeatedly pronounced his trivial motions out of order, while not a few gentlemen in the galleries longed for the privilege of leaping on the floor and "taking the conceit" out of the gabbling popinjay below.

About 1½, GROW crossed over to the Democratic side of the Chamber, to confer with HICKMAN, Douglas Democrat, of Pennsylvania. Having finished his conference, GROW was passing down the side aisle of the area, on his way back to his seat. Just then Gen. QUITMAN asked unanimous consent to submit a motion out of order. GROW, according to the usual custom, objected, saying, "I object, Mr. Speaker; let us go on in the regular order." KEITT, who was sitting two or three desks from the isle where GROW was passing, said to GROW, in the most insolent manner, "D—n you, go over to your own side if you want to object. You have no business here any way." GROW replied in an off-hand tone, "This is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it"—still continuing to walk slowly down the aisle. KEITT rushed to the area, and turning round faced up the aisle just as GROW reached the bottom of it. With a swagger, KEITT said to GROW, "What do you mean by the answer you gave me?" GROW coolly replied, "I mean just what I said, that 'this is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it.'" KEITT retorted, "I'll teach you," and seized GROW by the throat. GROW knocked away his hand, stepped back a foot or so, and steadily eyed him. KEITT addressed him in intense anger, saying, "I'll let you know, you d—d Black Republican puppy." GROW now retorted with emphasis, "I have a right to be *what* I please, and to be *where* I please in this Hall." Instantly KEITT again seized GROW by the throat, and GROW as quickly knocked off his hand with his left arm, which slewed KEITT partly round, and at the same time dealt him a heavy blow with his right fist, which hit KEITT just behind the left ear. KEITT fell as suddenly as if struck with an axe. As he was going down, GROW gave him an emphatic shove between the shoulders, which caused him to strike head foremost, with his heels upwards, presenting to the galleries the appearance of a man trying to plunge through the floor of the House into the vaults beneath.

A hundred accounts of this affair have gone out. The above I give on the very best authority. The slaveholding version of KEITT'S fall is, that he tripped and fell. HE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY GROW.

And now the *mêlee* became general. As KEITT fell, GROW was seized by half-a-dozen Southerners, among whom was BARKSDALE, of Mississippi. They assert that their sole object was to stop the fight. Some believe them. But, in the twinkling of an eye, from forty to fifty Republicans came dashing across the hall to the scene of the encounter, headed by JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, who leapt into the midst of the fight, by the side of GROW, with the bound of a tiger, and commenced hitting right and left among the patriarchs with great vigor. Not exactly appreciating the pacific nature of BARKSDALE'S demonstration, POTTER gave him two or three "settlers," which BARKSDALE, in the pell-mell going on around him, supposed were dealt by ELIHU WASHBURNE—who just then happened to be hovering in that vicinity—whereupon Patriarch BARKSDALE set himself in hostile array against Puritan ELIHU. Just at this juncture the mass of belligerents and peace-makers were crowding between BARKSDALE and POTTER, the latter in the meantime having seized the former by the *hair*—which, by the by, proved not to be the *bona fide* hair of the said BARKSDALE, but a *wig*, which the said POTTER had torn off, and for the time being converted to his own use. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, (these WASHBURNS are all "bloods,") seeing the bald BARKSDALE in conflict with his brother ELIHU, felt his paternal spirit stirred within him, and rushing upon BARKSDALE, brought down one or two blows "on the top of his head where the wool ought to grow."

What became of KEITT after GROW set the law of gravity in motion upon him, nobody seems able to tell, except KEITT himself—and he won't. The first that was seen of him after his headlong plunge, he was sitting on a sofa, in a safe corner of the hall, pale and haggard, looking like a whipt rooster who feels no disposition to "go in" and renew the fight.

All this time the Speaker was calling loudly to "order," rapping incessantly with his gavel, and shouting for the Sergeant-at-Arms. This colossal functionary seized the mace (which looks like an Indian war-club, with a small metalic eagle perched thereon,) and rushed among the struggling, surging, tossing members. POTTER, seeing a big fellow with a bludgeon joining in the *melee*, was about to wrench it out of his hands, when the shrill voice of the Speaker (Col. ORR has a voice like a steam whistle,) urging on the Sergeant, suggested that the individual might be GLOSSBRENNER, whereupon he struck out in another direction. POTTER is an athletic, withy man, at home in a "muss." He got one or two hard hits himself, which he promptly repaid on the spot; and it is believed that the Chivalry will give him a wide berth during the remainder of the session.

In the thickest of the fight was seen Parson LOVEJOY and Quaker MOTT, struggling to keep the peace; though there was a lurking glance in LOVEJOY'S eye, which tended to prove, that on due provocation, he would, like him of old, try his hand at blowing Agag in pieces before the Lord.

As evidence of the spirit which pervaded the free men in the hall, I will relate a scene which is said to have occured between MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, and BOCOCK of Virginia. Their seats adjoin, and are near the spot of the encounter. MONTGOMERY is a Douglas Democrat, an able lawyer, and a quiet, gentlemanly person. BOCOCK is a good-hearted fellow, but he feels the blood of the Virginia F. F.'s coursing his veins. As BARKSDALE seized GROW, MONTGOMERY started towards the aisle. BOCOCK seized him by the arm. Turning fiercly upon him—M. is a very large man—he said to B., (you may fill the blank with a most intense phrase,) "Let go my arm, ———, or I'll knock you down!" BOCOCK abstained.

Some hands were laid on knives and pistols. But, none were drawn. One Republican member, with a Colt in his pocket, anticipating a bloody issue, mounted a chair, so that he could see to do good service without hitting his friends. A Republican reporter in the gallery, who happened to find a long knife in his pocket, tried to climb down upon the floor; but, finding this in vain, he proposed to drop his knife down, when a friend suggested that it might fall into the hands of his enemies; whereupon he laid down his knife and took up his pen.

To detail all this takes some time; and yet, the whole affair occupied only three or four minutes. After it was over, a feeling that a great danger had been shunned, and barely shunned, gave a sombre hue to thoughtful faces. When all had passed, the Speaker, who had borne himself firmly through the wild scene, was pale and nervous. The lips of many Anti-Lecomptonites were compressed, and the responsive *Yea* or *Nay*, during the remaining hours of the night, was hissed through some teeth rather than uttered from the mouth. If the mortal struggle, which at one moment was anticipated, had commenced, and blood had been shed, the Anti-Lecomptonites would have made a clean sweep of the Hall. All concerned may know that these gentlemen are in no frame of mind to submit quietly to insult.

The South is cowed. I know what I say—COWED. The promptness with which GROW knocked KEITT down in the very midst of the Southern side of the Chamber, and the alacrity and fire with which some fifty Republicans bounded across the Hall to join the struggle, appalled the Slaveholders. Father GIDDINGS said to-day, "I have sat in this House twenty years, and I never saw the Slave Power so completely baffled and cowed as during this fifteen hours' contest."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 371, 62, 15, 113, 86, 1517, 17, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 164, 165, 166, 126, 54, 169, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 140, 142, 145, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 105, 106, 135, 134, 153, 154, 143, 155, 132, 108, 111.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 112, 407, 123, 132, 426, 427, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 324. *Part II.*—Nos. 147, 247, 287, 1048, 252, 410, 414, 417, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same as for the 10th, to which add Nos. 360, 361, 403, 486.

Decision of Judge Betts in the Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Bark Panchita.—This was a proceeding to forfeit the bark, as having been fitted out for a slaving voyage. In October, 1856, a libel was filed against the bark on a similar charge, and in December, 1856, the cause was heard and the libel dismissed, and the vessel went to sea. She was afterwards seized on the coast of Africa by a British man-of-war and sent to this port in charge of a prize crew. On her arrival here a libel was filed against her on July 8, 1857, to forfeit her, and process was issued in that case. After the vessel was seized under that process, the return day of the process was altered without the order of the Court, for which irregularity the Court directed the process to be set aside; whereupon, on Aug. 7, 1857, the Government filed a new libel against the bark, but did not discontinue the one of July 8 until the case was on hearing.

Judge BETTS decided the case in December last, but his opinion has been recently written out, and is accordingly given at length.

The United States vs. The Bark Panchita, J. P. Weeks, claimant.—Minutes No. 74.

BETTS, J.—The multifarious proceedings on the part of the libelants in this prosecution, seek to establish the point that the first outfit and undertaking of the vessel was on a slaving voyage, and that her second departure and conduct were in continuation of and for fulfillment of the same object.

The two enterprises have accordingly been treated by the prosecution as continuous and common by the parties concocting the same and carrying them on, with the characteristic that if the two cannot be legally connected the actings in each constitute a substantive offence and subject the vessel to forfeiture, independently of each other. The theory of the defence is, that the whole transaction, so far as it is open to a criminal accusation, was embodied in the first fitting out of the vessel, and her seizure and trial therefor—and her acquittal on that action is a bar to the subsequent suit.

The issues upon the libel filed Oct. 8, 1856, on the first arrest of the vessel, and the claims and answers of the parties in defence, were determined on the final hearing in December Term, 1856, by the judgment of the Court in favor of the claimants, dismissing the libel and ordering the vessel and cargo discharged from custody. (Decisions No. —.)

The proceedings upon the libel filed July 8, 1857, were set aside in August Term thereafter, because of an irregularity of practice in altering the return day of the process of attachment after the same had been served and the vessel was attached thereunder, and the action was finally discontinued in Court by the libelants Nov. 5, 1857, whilst the cause was under hearing.

The action commenced Aug. 7, 1857, to which numerous defence was interposed, was brought to final hearing and decision in December Term, 1857.

The Court ruled that the previous decision of December Term, 1856, was not a *res judicata* in the matter under prosecution in this suit, and also that the pendency of the suit instituted July 8, 1857, was no bar to the action commenced Aug. 7, 1857—it not resting upon the same facts or actings of the same parties, if such identity in the cases could in a civil action interpose any impediment to the prosecution of a second suit whilst a prior one remained undisposed of in Court.

The trial of this cause has been an exceedingly protracted one, involving an extended and searching examination of testimony and discussion of points connected with the formalities of the proceedings and the merits of the case.

It would be uninstructive to set forth the evidence at large upon which the criminality of the voyage was maintained and resisted.

There were no facts of any moment of a criminating character brought to light beyond what was proved against her on the first arrest in 1856. Substantially the same cargo and equipment were on board, and the crews were of a similar composition, and the Government failed in proving that any part of the cargo or equipment of the vessel was unsuited to an honest trading voyage and especially adapted to a slaving one. Witnesses conversant in the trade along the western coast of Africa, and merchants engaged for years in it, agree in stating that the outfit of the vessel corresponded with that of those engaged in lawful commerce. It also was made to appear that this bark might, with slight alterations and additions to her arrangements, have been expeditiously and easily prepared on the coast by aid of means readily obtained there, and placed in a condition to receive on board a cargo of slaves. Those means had not been fully taken out with her, nor were they found with her or at her command when she was seized.

The testimony on that head could not reasonably be considered to prove more than that the vessel was found in a state in which it might carry on a voyage in lawful articles of exportation or trade upon the coast or to the United States, or embark in a slaving voyage. Upon the intrinsic evidence derived from her outfit and the composition of her crew, nothing more can be considered established against her than room for suspicion that those facilities might be intended to be perverted into an illicit voyage but being equally compatible with a legal and honest purpose and employment. The law favors a presumption of an innocent and not a criminal design on the part of her owners and master, (1 Gun. Ev. 34, 35, and notes; 2 Cowens & Hills' Notes to Phill. Ev., 297, 298.) If an equivocal state of fitment in the vessel would authorize her arrest and condemnation, the same rule applies to vessels engaged in traffic on the west coast of Africa, and, rigidly enforced, might break up the entire commerce of the country in that region, as declared by the Court in the previous decision in this case. The compatibility of her preparation with an illicit or lawful employment does not subject the vessel to any implication or inference that her engagement or destination was illicit. That line of proof, accordingly, must be pronounced inadequate to produce her condemnation.

The prosecution went into proof of declarations made by the master of the bark, and her supercargo and charterer on board during the voyage out to Africa and after her arrival there, to show the guilty purpose of the voyage. This was competent evidence to that end. Statements of such parties respecting the employment of a vessel intrusted to their charge are sufficient to bind the vessel and the interests of her owners; they have the effect of declarations made by the owners themselves.

None of that testimony was of relevancy or weight on that head except that of Robert Hodge, who went the voyage as mate, and testified to express declarations of the master to him that the bark was engaged in a slaving voyage and to propositions from him and the charterer to the witness to connect himself with it. Those statements were so full and explicit as to demonstrate, beyond question, the guilty character of the voyage, and the deliberation with which it was projected and prosecuted by all concerned in getting it up and carrying it on. Everything on board the vessel in her fitment and preparations and on her course out and upon the coast, was perfectly compatible with the declared purposes imputed to her master, supercargo and charterer. If the testimony is credible there can be no ground for hesitancy in deciding the offence proved, and pronouncing the confiscation of the vessel.

But the testimony of Hodges, in my judgment, is totally discredited by his own previous statements under oath, very deliberately and cautiously made on different occasions, in which he attested that he believed the voyage an innocent and legal one in every respect, and that he never heard the owners, or master or supercargo, (also charterers,) an intimation that it had any connection with a slaving adventure. These oaths, in writing, were voluntarily made by him in this cause very deliberately, and on full explanation between him and several highly respectable and intelligent persons. In these he willfully and considerately perjured himself, or did so on his contrary asseveration on the trial in Court in relation to the same facts. No reconciliation between his adverse statements of those plain facts is attempted, and there seems no possibility of making one. So far then as his testimony is invoked in this case, it must be utterly repudiated except it be corroborated by other credible evidence. None other is offered to that end except that of the Portuguese steward, Joseph Antonio, who gave a rambling and incoherent account of some conversation between the master, supercargo and another person at the table during the voyage, which was imperfectly heard by him, and appeared, according to his version, so far as it is comprehensible to have been a remark of the charterer or *custodios*, the third person, that he should like to send several hundred slaves in that vessel if he had a chance to do so. He denied, however, ever hearing the master speak on the subject, and was not certain that any remark was made by the supercargo intimating an intention to employ the vessel in carrying slaves. This evidence amounts to no corroboration of Hodge's testimony to a guilty design or knowledge of the master or charterer respecting an illegal purpose in the employment of the vessel on this or any other voyage.

I think therefore that the Government fails in producing sufficient proof to support the libel in this, and it must be dismissed.

A certificate of reasonable cause for seizure, upon the facts given in evidence by the prosecution, is awarded.

Ordered that the libel be dismissed and the vessel be discharged from custody thereon.

For the United States—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachmssen.

For claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS—FEB 10.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Henry O. Chittenden et al. vs. Lyman Gibson.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Cyrus Butler vs. Alfred Bulkley.—Motion granted on defendants stipulating to examine in New-York all or any of plaintiff's witnesses, &c.

Margaret O. H. Clarkson et al. vs. William Silliman et al.—Order to stay proceedings modified so that this cause may be placed on the Friday calendar, &c.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Henry Hitchcock vs. Garritt Kerner et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer in ten days upon payment of costs.

Stevens vs. Hall.—Motion denied, without costs, and reference ordered; costs to be settled on notice.

GENERAL TERM—Feb. 10.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerk and Sutherland.

LEWIS BAKER DISCHARGED.

In the Matter of the People vs. Lewis Baker. Impleaded, &c.—This morning, upon the application of Mr. Brady, counsel for Lewis Baker, the Court ordered the recognizances given by Baker in this Court to be discharged.

CASE OF CANGEMI.

The Court directed an order to be entered declaring the judgment of reversal by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* Cangemi, to be the judgment of this Court. The case was accordingly ordered back to its proper Circuit though no particular day was assigned for the trial to take place.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 10

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Escape of a Prisoner.

This Court reassembled at 10 o'clock, and a batch of prisoners were brought in by the constables attached to the Court and seated in the usual place. About 12 o'clock Joseph Lane, a notorious shover of counterfeit money and well known as an operator with Horace Shepherd, escaped from the Court-room, it was nearly two hours after that the Court was notified of the fact. It was generally presumed that at least two officers and certainly one lawyer were concerned in the escape. The report was current that money had repeatedly been offered to different parties in Brooklyn to procure Lane's escape.

District-Attorney Schumaker requested officer Wigley of the New-York detective force, and who was a witness in the case, to watch the prisoner closely while in the Court Room, and in obedience to this request he took a position very near him.

Ex-Judge Stuart, the counsel of the prisoner, was also present, and declared to the District-Attorney that his client should not be tried on the day set for the trial, and some words passed between them.

It is stated that officer Zeller passed out of the Court-room, and that Lane passed out immediately behind him—and this was his last appearance. Zeller strenuously denied that he took the prisoner out, and says that he did not know that he was behind him. When the fact of the escape was announced by the District-Attorney to the Court, Judge MORRIS dismissed every officer of the Court, telling them that he did not desire their services longer, and further, that he should lay their names before the Grand Jury. The attaches of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police were sent for, and at the request of the Court sook charge of the prisoners.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—John Gillen was placed on trial and convicted on an indictment for this offence. The offence took place in the Kings County Penitentiary. Gillen was arrested a few months ago by Officer Frost, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, for stealing a shawl from a store on Fulton-street, and was sentenced by Justice CORNWELL, for this offence, to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiarh. After he had been there a few weeks, not liking his quarters, he attempted to escape, but was prevented by John Brennan, whom he turned upon and stabbed. The wound was considered mortal at first, but Brennan finally recovered, and his assailant was to-day convicted as above stated.

THE NAVY-STREET HOMICIDE.—Henry Havens, a bright-looking colored boy, was next placed on trial, on an indictment for manslaughter, first degree, for killing William Allen. The transaction took place on Navy-street, near Johnson, only a few weeks ago, and full details were then published in the TIMES. On the trial it was shown that the prisoner and deceased (who was also a colored boy) were quarreling, when the prisoner struck the deceased with a brick. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter fourth degree. The accused was defended by A. J. Spooner, Esq.

ROBBERY.—Dennis McCarthy was arraigned to answer for knocking down and robbing a man in South Brooklyn. On the trial it was shown that the complainant and prisoner were intoxicated, and had had a quarrel just before the alleged robbery. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Robert Carroll, indicted with the above for participating in the same affair, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and a plea of guilty of assault and battery was accepted.

The Court then adjourned.

BROOKLYN COURTS—General Term Calendar for this day.—Causes.—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 8 bbls. Ashes; 3,268 bbls. Flour; 36,500 bushels Corn; 1,003 bags Malt; 1,700 bushels and 453 bags Oats; 96 pkgs. Provisions; and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 130 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,182 bbls., including 769 bbls. Pearls, and 1,113 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

BARK—The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark; the demand is good, but there is little or none arriving. The last sales of 1st No. 1 made public were at $28 50 ⅌ ton."

CANDLES—Are in fair request at our quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 16c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and quiet. A moderate inquiry prevails for Anthracite within our range. We quote: Liverpool Cannel, at $9 50@$10; do. Orrell, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ chaldron; New-Castle, at $6; Pictou and Sidney, at $5 50, and Anthracite, from yard, $4 75@$6 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, Coal continues very inactive, and prices about the same as last noticed, with light receipts and sales both for shipment and home use.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request and is on the advance. Sales 1,700 bags, in lots, at from 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at prices within our range: Java, at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, at 10c.@13c.; Rio, at 8¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market displays increased activity and firmness. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@12c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb., closing quite unsettled, holders generally claiming even higher prices. Our available supply is under 12,500 bales, against 93,260 bales same time last year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 50 ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ⅌ lb.

FISH—All kinds continue quiet and languid. We quote: Dry Cod, $3@$3 50 ⅌ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 25@$10 37½ for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ⅌ tc., and $22@$23 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand at about previous quotations. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Exra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is more active, but prices are unaltered. Sales 1,400 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ⅌ bbl. Southern continues inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in better request and are held with more firmness.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, but prices are essentially unchanged, for the leading articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Receipts light; stock very moderate. Corn is more sought after, mainly by shippers, at former rates. Sales 36,500 bushels new crop, at 65c.@66c. for yellow, and 65c.@67c. for white, ⅌ bushel. Rye is depressed and languid, at 68c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and prices are nominal.

HIDES—Are brisker and somewhat firmer. The principal sales reported since Friday have been 3,889 Buenos Ayres at 20½c.@21c.; 3,000 Rio Grande at 19¼c.; 3,000 Orinoco at 17¾c.; 6,000 Pernambuco at 12c., all 6 months; 6,000 Vera Cruz at private bargain, and 1,619 Barcelona at 15½c., 7 months' credit. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 322,912, against 67,238 same time in 1857, and 72,222 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ⅌ M.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet, yet quoted steady.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, and prices exhibit less firmness. New-Orleans, 27c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds attract less attention but previous quotations are sustained. Crude Turpentine, $3 50@$3 56¼ ⅌ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 43½c.@44c. ⅌ gallon; Tar, $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 40 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered; No. 1 Resin at $2 50@$3; White and Pale Resin at $3@$4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Pitch, $1 87½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Crude Whale continues quiet, and is nominally quoted at 52c.@55c. ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm attracts less attention, being held at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale at 70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ gallon; and $3@$3 25 ⅌ basket. Palm Oil, 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ⅌ gallon. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm at 54c.@55c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FEB. 8.—SPERM—The week opened with a good demand, with a sale of 100 bbls. at 10c. ⅌ gallon, followed by further sales of parcels during the week, amounting to 1,050 bbls., at prices not transpired, but understood at an advance upon the above. WHALE—Whale Oil has "broke ground," and purchasers are in the market. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,000 bbls., in parcels, to manufacture, upon private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, sales having been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 for Mess; and $12 40@$12 60 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in request, and is worth from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅝c., and 200 kegs at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio, 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

The stock of Mess Pork in Cincinnati has been estimated at about 40,000 bbls. The *Gazette*, of the 8th, says: "As to the extent of the Hog crop no new feature of importance has been developed. Our advices show a pretty general increase as compared with last year, but it is yet too soon to venture an opinion as to how many hundred thousand excess the crop will foot up. We do not anticipate an excessive crop, but it will be much larger than that of last year. This much is certain. In the item of weight, alone, there will be an increase of equal to about 125,000 head. The upward movement in bulk Meats continued on Saturday, and the sales were again large, reaching in the aggregate near a million pounds. Prices closed at 5½c.@7½c. for Shoulders and Sides, including packages. There was also a good demand for Bacon, but supplies being light, sales were limited; prices advanced to 6½c.@8½c. for Shoulders and Sides. Mess Pork was held at $14—with buyers at $13 50. Lard recovered the decline previously noticed, and closed at 8½c. for prime barrel. The business was mainly of a speculative character; and it is more than probable the excitement will subside within a day or two. At current rates holders are, to a fair extent, free sellers."

RICE—Sales have been reported of 180 tcs. fair to very choice at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in good request and is worth from 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet and nominal. Calcutta Linseed finds ready buyers at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. In Philadelphia, Clover Seed has been less sought after at $5@$5 25 ⅌ bush. Domestic Flax Seed was scarce and wanted at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ bush. Nothing doing in Timothy. In Buffalo, during the week ending yesterday, Clover was plentier and selling at $4 ⅌ bush. 500 bush. Flax Seed were taken from store at $1 ⅌ bush. Timothy was dull at $1 75@$2 ⅌ bush.

SPICES—Are in fair request at strengthening rates.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 750 hhds., in lots, at 5c.@7c. for New-Orleans, and 5½c.@6c. for Cuba ⅌ lb.,—with 145 hhds. New-Orlens, by auction, at $4 75@$5 94 ⅌ 100 lbs., three and four months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales: 8,000 lbs. prime at 10½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request and prices favor factors. The auction sale to-day was remarkably well attended. Nearly all the lots offered found buyers at prices indicative of a slight improvement.

TIN—Pig is quiet, while plates are in demand at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., mainly at 21c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Carrington*, 600 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at about $8,000; ship *Amaranth*, 600 tons, same voyage, about $9,000; a ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton ⅜d., one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 7-16d.; one from Mobile to Trieste, 1¼c.; a schooner hence to Naples, 600 bales Cotton, ⅞c.; a brig to Martinique and Antigua, 80c. ⅌ bbl.; a schooner to St. Domingo, and back, $1 25 ⅌ bbl.; one 1,000 bbls. to Porto Rico and back, $1,000; 1,200 bbls. to North side Jamaica and back, $1,000; a brig to Manzanilla and back, Sugar, 40c.; Molasses, $3 37½ under and $3 on deck; a bark to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 37c.; a brig to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 37c., Melado 33c., Honey and Molasses $3, and Mahogany, $12 50 under and $11 on deck; a schooner, 200 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 37½c. and $2 50; three brigs to South side Cuba and back, 37½c.@40c. and $2 50@$3; one to North side Cuba and back, 37½c. and $2 50; one to Cardenas, box shooks, 10c., and empty hhds. 75c.; a bark, 5,000 bbls., to New-Orleans, $1,000; a British ship to Glasgow, a brig to Cadiz, light pipe staves, and one, 265 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BUFFALO MARKET—FEB. 9.—At this point little is doing in Cattle and Sheep, but there is a fair trade in live Hogs.

Receipts at the Elk-street Drove Yards, (H. Sessions,) for the week ending Feb. 6, 1858:

From	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ohio	152	370	—
Indiana	17	—	—
Michigan	17	—	—
Totals	186	370	—
Shipped for East. Markets	152	—	—
Taken for Buffalo Market	34	—	—
Totals	186	370	—

The sales of Cattle both at the above yard and others, were, so far as we heard, only for city slaughtering, at 5c.@5½c. net. Shipping demand moderate.

In live Hogs, demand good, and the market advancing. We note sales:

300 averaging 200 lbs. at	$4 50
200 averaging 180 lbs. at	4 75
300 averaging 250 lbs. at	5 00

Closing at the latter for heavy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT,
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. B. BUTLER, and others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, }

ANNIVERSARY AND TEA FESTIVAL of the Samuel Band of Hope and of the New-York Band of Hope Association, will be held at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. His Honor the Mayor will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn; JONATHAN REVELL, Esq. and others. Public exercise in the Church at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the President. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Sec'y.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL.—A special meeting of this corps will be held on the floor of the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8¾ o'clock.

C. C. GARDINER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the series at the Lecture Room, in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman.* Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold are limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.—A LECTURE ON the above subject will be given (by request) by Capt. J. WESTON, A. D. C., (late on the staff of the British Army in the Crimean war,) at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., cor. of Clinton-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by the Chairman of the Section on Hyorology, Rev. Dr. HAWES, on *Deep Sea Soundings and the Atlantic Telegraph.* Free to members of the Society and their friends.

WILLIAMSBURG.—LAST OF GRACE CHURCH LECTURES.—Subject: *The Chinese,* by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL DRUG AND MEDICINE house wish to dispose of their stock and good will, one of the partners desiring to go abroad. Their books show a net gain of over $25,000 per year, and to any one who can give security (no cash required) this is a chance to enter upon an established business in which the sum required can be more than made in one year. Address U. B., with references, box No. 3,531 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING AND commission house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the import and export fur trade. He must be a good judge of goods. One well qualified for the business, and can come well recommended, may expect liberal terms. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name and reference, IMPORTERS, *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE FIXTURES AND STOCK OF the confectionery store corner of Canal and Thompson sts. Possession given on the 1st of May next. The store can be rented from that period. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

$2,000 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN a well-established and profitable fruit and liquor store in Broadway. The business can be largely increased. Application must be made immediately to WM. H. DANFORTH, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

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AMBROTYPE GALLERY FOR SALE—IN a first-rate location, with everything complete; will be sold for half cost. Address F. C. T., Box No. 3,3[illegible] Post-Office. No agents need apply.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR sale or a partner wanted to sell wholesale and retail. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room 13.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WE OFFER THE LARGEST AND MOST complete stock of writing, wrapping and envelope papers in the City, and at the lowest price, for approved paper or cash. Also, the celebrated premium trunk and binders' boards. CARSON & HARD,
Paper Warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

MME. BRICE, FROM PARIS, NO. 407 Broome-st., east side, has the honor to inform the ladies that she does up curtains like new; laces mended and done up in the best manner; anything spotted with ink, rust, or sea water will be cleaned without changing anything in the laces. Traders and importers may call and have theirs done up so that it could be sold for new, at reasonable rates.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles, &c., of his own importation, viz: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine soaps, pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c. A. W. GABAUDAU,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—[illegible] of castings made at moderate prices with [illegible] by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

ICE.—1,000 TO 4,000 TONS OF NEW ICE [illegible] now ready for delivery to barges. Address [illegible] this day, at *Times* office.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLED [illegible] SEWED BOOTS [illegible] No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $6 [illegible] DOUBLE [illegible] BOOTS.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the [illegible] Bank, No. 330 B'way.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels [illegible] to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ CHARLES G. GEER, (late GEER & HURLBURT,) No. 250 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown for the early trains, by R. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later than those brought by the *Arabia*. The most interesting feature in the news is the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, to the Princess Royal, of England. The ceremony was performed with great éclat on the 25th of January at the Chapel of St. James' Palace, and, immediately afterwards, the royal bride and bridegroom started for Windsor. London was illuminated in honor of the event, and John Bull was particularly excited and enthusiastic. The Protestant and Catholic fanatics of Belfast appear to have seized the opportunity of this general jubilee to enjoy their favorite pastime of stoning and pistoling each other. Operations were resumed on the *Leviathan* on the 23d and again on the 26th ult., and the monster was moved about nine feet each day. It is reported that the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from Marseilles, had been recaptured in the Gulf of Spezzia by a French war steamer, and had been taken back to Marseilles. The Emperor continued to receive, from all quarters, addresses congratulating him upon his late marvelous escape from assassination. The commercial intelligence by this arrival is specially interesting.

A brief dispatch from New-Orleans intimates another complete turn over in Mexican affairs. The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is announced as having arrived below, having on board COMONFORT, late Dictator, and Gen. GARCIA CONDE as passengers. There is little doubt now that SANTA ANNA will soon be, if he is not already, once more at the head of affairs in that most unhappy country.

The Army bill was again debated in the U. S. Senate yesterday, after another ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. DOUGLAS to call up his Kansas resolutions. He was defeated by only one vote. No question was taken on the Army bill. The House was engaged all day in the consideration of the bill to amend the act further to insure the safety of passengers on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to enforce the liability of common carriers or persons engaged in the express business was reported favorably. The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was passed, after fixing the limit on the first Monday in April. In the Assembly, a resolution was introduced by Mr. LAW, inviting ex-Secretary STANTON to deliver an address in the Assembly Chamber on Saturday evening, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 21. The proposition to form a special committee to inquire into the management of the Brooklyn Gas Companies was reported upon favorably.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. W. T. MCCOY, Esq., was chosen President. Syracuse was fixed upon as the place for holding the next fair of the Society.

The Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan has written a letter to Archbishop HUGHES, setting forth the lamentable condition of the Roman Catholics in India. Their losses since the beginning of the rebellion have been immense, and they now appeal to the Church elsewhere for aid in their troubles.

A riot occurred in New-Haven on Tuesday evening, originating in a fight between a number of the students of Yale College and the members of Engine Company No 2 The students assaulted the engine-house of the Company, when the firemen rallied and a general rumpus ensued, in the course of which a revolver was fired by a student, the ball taking effect on the person of Mr. WM. MILES, a member of the fire company. MILES is said to be fatally wounded. The affray caused great excitement. It is supposed to have originated in an old grudge of the students.

The Aldermanic Committee on Land and Places met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding the resolution passed at the final meeting of the Board of 1857, giving the Mayor power to appoint an arbiter, with full powers, for the purchase of that portion of Ward's Island that is now in private hands. When the resolution was passed, some of the friends of the measure stated that Mayor TIEMANN would enter upon his duties so soon after its adoption that he would have control of it, and being familiar with the matter, would doubtless see that the City's interests were protected. The result was something different. Alderman TUCKER, who thought there was something wrong, watched its progress, and reported yesterday, that the resolution was adopted on the night of the 31st of December; that it was signed the same evening by Mayor WOOD, and that, on the same evening, the Mayor appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. SCHERMERHORN, arbiter for the City. The Alderman claimed that if Mr. MCCOTTER desired to sell his property, he should name some price for it, so that the Common Council could have some idea of what they would have to pay for it. Mayor TIEMANN was called in and stated that when the City purchased a portion of the Island in 1852, they paid $1,500 an acre for it, more than twice its value, and that now he would not give more than that price for it, even for the City. He thought the City had no immediate use for it, and only favored purchasing it at all because he considered it important that the City should have entire control of the Island. The proceedings, which were of unusual interest, may be found reported in full in another column.

The Committee on Ferries met yesterday in relation to the unauthorized running of boats from the Battery, by the Staten Island Ferry Company. Mr. SMITH and Mr. GEORGE LAW were examined, but said they were unable to give any information as to the authority for running the boats from that point.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday a letter was read, addressed by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, Member of Congress from Tennessee, to DAVID OGDEN, Esq., as to the possibility of gaining evidence upon the disposition of European powers to favor the emigration of paupers and political offenders. A memorial was also read, addressed by the Commissioners to the Legislature, with the hope of so altering the law as to put a stop to the seduction of young women on board ship, by the officers of emigrant vessels.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FRANCES MOORE, a *nymph du pave*, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chain from a countryman. Sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. CHARLES L. CLEAVER was convicted of stealing two dressed calfskins worth $50 from a Mr. KOHN, for whom he worked, and who owed him a large sum of money for wages. The jury recommended him to mercy, and the Recorder, in sentencing him to two years in the State Prison, said that he would join with the District-Attorney, in obtaining his immediate pardon. There was evidence that the prisoner, an ignorant man, thought that in taking the skins he was only paying himself the money due to him from his employer. PETER WHITAKER and JOHN CURRAN were convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. WHITAKER was sentenced to two years and six months, and CURRAN to two years and two months, in the State Prison. WILLIAM DEVLIN and MICHAEL ROACH, convicted of stealing poultry from WILLIAM S. DEAN, were sentenced, DEVLIN to three years and four months, and ROACH (it being his first offence) to two years and six months, in the State Prison. GEORGE SEABERT pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and being a very old offender, was sentenced to seven years and four months in the State Prison.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the boy TOOLE and "Sailor DAN," two of the parties implicated in the Greenwich-street outrage and murder case, pleaded guilty, by advice of their counsel, to manslaughter in the first degree. TOOLE had already put in the same plea, but withdrew it by consent of the Court, before the trial of O'CONNELL. The latter having been convicted and sentenced to be hanged, TOOLE fell back on the original plea, which Judge INGRAHAM, with the consent of the District-Attorney, accepted. He was sentenced to twelve years and three months in the State Prison. "Sailor DAN" was sentenced only to ten years and two months, the Judge remarking that, although he had been instrumental in dragging the woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, into the room where the outrage was committed, there was no evidence that he participated in the actual assault which caused her death.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a suit brought by FRANCIS GURHARD and BEEKER against GARDNER FURNISS for clothes, to the amount of $325, furnished to him from their establishment, went by default.

The body of a blind German, named PHILIP GOMPETZ, whose suicide was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was stolen on Tuesday night from No. 96 Ridge-street and a policeman found it yesterday in the dissecting room of the Medical College in Fourteenth-street. It had not been at all mutilated.

Yesterday we published the fact that two prisoners had escaped from an officer of the Kings County Court of Sessions. Yesterday another escaped—JOSEPH LANE—the well-known companion of HONORA SHEPHERD in passing counterfeit money. He was brought into Court to be arraigned, and to have a day fixed for trial; when wanted, some two hours afterward, he was not to be found. It is supposed that several persons were concerned in his escape, and the Court immediately discharged all of the officers on duty, and notified them that the matter of the escapes would be laid before the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were decidedly firmer for Cotton, of which 2,000 bales were reported sold, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Flour was in fair supply and request at uniform rates. No noticeable change occurred in the Grain trade. Groceries were in good demand at very full rates for Coffee, Teas, Rice and Sugars, but at somewhat lower prices for New-Orleans Molasses. Provisions were steadily improving in demand and value. Freights exhibited no important change. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 548.

The Cattle Markets were better supplied with really good stock yesterday than usual, but there was a little falling off in numbers, which, together with the superior quality, tended to an advance of about ½c. ℔ lb., on the average of all sales, over the prices of the preceding week. The prices declined towards evening, but the yards were cleared at nightfall. The Eastern markets took off about 600 head at Albany.

The Independence of the South.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that we must have been actuated by a subtle and secret hostility to the institutions and the independence of the South in giving utterance, a few days since, to the satisfaction which we felt on learning that Mr. WM. BALLARD PRESTON had succeeded in opening communications by steam between the seaport of Norfolk in Virginia and the ancient inland city of Orleans in France, and is quite convinced that our evident "desire to turn the scheme into ridicule" covers a serious consternation, and a pavid trembling at our hearts for the endangered future of our own metropolis. The Norfolk *Argus* on the other hand has been caught napping, as its classic namesake was on one unlucky occasion, and taking us simply at our word strives to assuage our fears by the welcome assurance that, however prosperous and mighty Virginia may become, she will never abandon her sister Commonwealths to despair, and will never keep either her precious Presidents or her more precious oysters to herself.

We accept the comfort which the *Argus* offers, and we are entirely sure that so long as a President can be found in the Old Dominioni or a bivalve upon her *fundum*, it will never be the fault of Virginia if the White House yawns empty for an inmate, or the saloons of Broadway darken on their disappointed guests.

But we cannot suffer this opportunity to slip by us unimproved to a brief discourse in a somewhat more serious vein with our Virginian cotemporaries. It is time that the true state of the case as it stands between the Northern power, so rapidly rising into an indisputable ascendancy in the councils of the Union, and the Southern interests which Southern men have for years so madly sought to foster and to shield by violent and extravagant usurpations of influence, should be fairly set before the intelligence of both sections of the country, and accepted in a spirit of patriotic statesmanship.

Whatever our Southern fellow-citizens may think of the means by which the result has been brough aboutt, they can hardly blind themselves any longer to the fact that the Northern States have outgrown, are outgrowing, and must continue to outgrow, their Southern confederates in all the elements of political power under the existing Constitution of the United States. We leave entirely on one side all questions of the relative social stability and productive prosperity of the two divisions. These are not to the present purpose, and we have no wish to agitate them at this moment. But political power—the power to shape the domestic and the foreign policy of the Union, and to give tone to the national character, under our existing Government—must pass over by an irresistible law into the control of the States which are strongest in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The Free States, whenever they shall be forced into acting as a compact body, must henceforth and forevermore outnumber and out-vote the States of Slavery. In saying **this** we do not offer a provocation—we describe a phenomenon which any man with open eyes may see, the reality of which it is sheer lunacy any longer to doubt or to deny.

If, then, the Free States are, as a body, governed and impelled by "that embittered antagonism to the institutions of the South," which the Richmond *Enquirer* attributes to ourselves, and which is now daily alleged of the whole Northern people on the floor of Congress by the grave representatives of sovereign States, it is clear that the South must, by every instinct of self-respect and of self-preservation, be driven out of all political relations with an enemy so absolute and, within the forms of the Constitution, so irresistible. If Southern men and Southern leaders *believe* this, then they must mean disunion when they threaten disunion, unless they are the weakest of braggarts and the blindest of men.

Now, we know very well that the people of the Southern States are *not* a generation of hopeless imbeciles. We know that the Southern States, while they are far from being so prosperous or so powerful as under a wiser system of social economy we believe they might rapidly become, are both prosperous and powerful enough to vindicate their independence whenever that independence shall be threatened. And precisely because we know this, do we hold it to be, in the last degree, dangerous for the leaders of the Southern mind to delude themselves into the belief that the Northern States ever have threatened, or now mean to threaten the independence of their Slave-holding confederates. Precisely because we know this, do we hold that any Southern man who, knowing the truth of the case, suffers himself to raise the blustering cry of Disunion in the interest of a political party, or of a trivial personal ambition, is a traitor to the South and to the North alike, more cruel and more reckless than the most cruel and reckless of the men who for this chance or that of party triumph gambled the sovereignty of France away into the hands of NAPOLEON III., during the long agony of the Republic of 1848. For it is not to be counted among things possible that the people of this Republic, or people educated to the responsibilities and invested with the dignity of self-government, should long go on playing at civil hostilities, and thimble-rigging the most stupendous questions that can divide or unite great and intelligent communities. There is something unutterably shameful and degrading to every man worthy of the name, who calls himself an American citizen, in these perpetual clamors of crimination and recrimination which are evoked in the councils of the country, to further some sixpenny object of some paltry politician, and as they rose without a decent cause to-day, subside without a dignified issue to-morrow. There is nothing in the past history of the Union, there is nothing in the present aspect of politics, to authorize the assumption that any respectable proportion of the population of the Northern States are animated with an embittered hostility to the institutions of the South. On the contrary, the deep and real hostility which the Northern people feel to the institution of Slavery has always been modified in their public action by the thought that this institution was an institution of the South—and that the South was with us and of us, part and parcel of the united nation which claims our common allegiance and inspires our common patriotism. If the South does not and will not believe this—if the South, believing this, is unwilling to accept its inevitable position and to see the great cordon of the Free States strengthen about its borders, relying still with confidence for the future of its integrity and its rights upon the justice and the loyalty of the whole American people—then indeed it is useless to discuss the issues now before us, certain as they are to vanish with the rapid march of events into vaster issues yet, the end of which "can no man know."

Afraid of the Facts.

Mr. HARRIS said, in the remarks with which he prefaced his resolutions that "the truth never harmed any party on a great public question of this character." Evidently the Southern members do not agree with him. On the contrary they know that nothing else could be so fatal to their plans, and they consequently resisted to the bitter end all attempts at investigation. Mr. HARRIS' proposition, as our readers know, was, that instead of voting directly upon the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution; the subject should be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen, with instructions to examine and report upon the charge of frauds connected with the formation of that instrument, and the vote thereon by which it is alleged the people of Kansas have adopted it. On this just and honest proposition *there were but two affirmative votes from the South!* All fair minds must regard with amazement the spectacle thus presented. Here we see the representatives of the fifteen Slave States, with two exceptions only, voting against inquiry into charges of monstrous iniquity, which no one doubts to have been perpetrated, simply because exposure must defeat the Lecompton Constitution! Never before has a political party committed an act so disgraceful and damaging.

The frauds which eighty-four out of eighty-six Southern representatives refused to investigate, are gross beyond example. Their existence, if sustained by evidence, cannot fail to vitiate the Lecompton Constitution, and compel its rejection by Congress. Is it pretended that no evidence is offered? Not at all. On the contrary, it is the certain conviction that proof is abundant, conclusive, overwhelming, which induces Southern members, with a near approach to unanimity, to oppose the resolution of Mr. HARRIS. Like the unfortunute Hibernian, when brought into Court upon a charge which he felt sure would be proved against him, justice and truth are above all things what they dread. Let any man, we care not what his party affinities or his personal prejudices may be, read the Philadelphia speech of Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, contained in yesterday's TIMES, and we will defy him to regard the conduct of those who voted against Mr. HARRIS's resolution with feelings short of contempt. That gentleman is a man of character. He is from a Slave State, and was appointed Secretary of Kansas in April last, by President BUCHANAN. His honor or veracity cannot be questioned. We commend his convincing exposition to the special attention of all who, on Monday, voted to prevent investigation. If not made ashamed of their conduct, they are beyond the reach of that sensation. It has long been claimed that Southern gentlemen were especially alive to a sentiment of honor, which interest was not permitted to obscure. If such has been their character, it is so no longer. The annals of legislation furnish no instance of a more gross debasement, for the sake of sectional advantage, than the one in question. And when the Committee shall make public an authoritative statement of the wickedness which the South is anxious to cover up, for the sake of carrying the Lecompton Constitution, many cheeks will burn, unless honor and shame, as well as fairness and political honesty, have utterly become extinct among the chivalry.

CAPTURE OF THE ADRIATIC.—We are happy to find that the Boston *Courier* repudiates with just and natural indignation the singular complacency with which the "Yankee trick" of Captain DURHAM was received by another Press of that city. The *Courier* finds it as difficult as we find it disagreeable to believe that an American Captain could have been guilty of so superlatively mean a transaction, and promises the delinquent a taste of Marblehead justice at the proper time and place. Fortunately for the honor of our mercantile marine the run-away Captain has been overhauled and carried back to Marseilles, where we presume his vessel is now safely moored in the fitting company of the ship *Meagher*, which assisted him in his first evasion. He will be put now upon his trial, and we shall have it fully stated upon the authority of a judicial investigation, whether he did or did not disgrace the flag under which he sailed by a deliberate violation of his pledged and plighted word.

The City Police.

There was a curious discussion at the meeting of the Police Board a day two since. It was proposed by Mr. STRANAHAN that Mr. Cornelius Woglom, a Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct, be appointed Inspector. There was to be said in his favor that his election would give great satisfaction to the people of his district, that he was a worthy man and had been once an Alderman; for the other side it was urged that he had never acted as patrolman, an experience essentially necessary to the due performance of his duties as Inspector, and moreover that he could only read a little, and could not write at all, or only so badly as to be unable even to copy. When we say there was a good deal of discussion about this man's fitness, and that on Mayor TIEMANN's motion the matter was laid on the table, we shall, we have no doubt, have said enough to suggest grave doubts to many of our readers, as to whether, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, a proper notion of what a good police force ought to be, has as yet been battered into the Commissioner's heads. We almost despair of enlightening some of them on the subject, but nevertheless feel that we owe it to the public, to hammer away. The lightest artillery will in the long run breach the heaviest fortification, if the fire can be kept up long enough. General NYE thinks the newspapers talk most about what they know least. Now, on the particular subject of the organization of a police force, there is no means of judging of the gallant officer's lore but by his acts, and we will any day match our preaching on this point with his practice and that of his colleagues. They are evidently desirous of doing well, but they don't yet thoroughly know how, and must in the meantime submit to be taught with the best grace they can.

They will probably be greatly astounded to hear that the approbation or disapprobation of the inhabitants of a precinct ought to have nothing whatever to do with the appointment of any officer; and nevertheless such is the case. The Aldermen and Common Councilmen enjoy the approbation of the inhabitants of their Wards, and yet we doubt if the public considers them very efficient officers. The great objection to the old police force was that its members enjoyed the confidence of their friends in the various Wards, and the great excellence of the present force ought to be that its members are neither known nor popular in their Wards. If either appointment or promotion is made to depend upon the amount of local influence candidates can bring to bear on the Commissioners, the sooner General NYE and his colleagues resign in favor of FERNANDO WOOD and Judge RUSSELL the better. It is the duty of the Commissioners in the matter of promotion to rely on what they themselves have seen and known of an officer—upon his acts in the force, not what people think of him out of it. Fancy a private soldier being made sergeant, not because he was smart, sober, efficient and well educated, but because people in the neighborhood of the barracks like him.

An inspector of Metropolitan Police, we beg to inform Mr. STRANAHAN—and we can assure General NYE,—that we happen to know more of what inspectors of metropolitan police are under a thoroughly good system, than he does—should be a gentleman and a man of education, with tact, politeness, fertility of resource, and with some knowledge of the law. As a natural corollary from this proposition we pronounce Mr. Cornelius Woglom, and everybody else similarly situated, to be utterly unfit for the position to which he aspires, for the simple reason that he reads badly and writes worse. Of his antecedents, generally, we know nothing and care nothing; but we think any one who knows anything of the history of the Corporation of this City for the last few years, must feel satisfied that an illiterate Ex-Alderman is not fit for any public employment whatever. We hope Mr. Cornelius Woglom will understand that we have no personal hostility to him whatever, and never heard of him till Thursday last. To us he is an abstraction, or entity, simply, which we would use as an illustration of the bad principles which the Police Commissioners seem disposed to establish in the selection of its officers. A few days ago an attempt was made, in like manner, to lay down a rule that an officer was justified in leaving his post "to get a drink of water in a coffee-house." We say No—General NYE to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. He is no more justified in doing so than a sentry on duty would be; and in no service that we have ever heard of, was such a thing ever mooted. It seems, at first sight, an inhuman thing to prevent a citizen from quenching his thirst, but if the precedent be once established, what is to prevent any officer going into coffee-houses ten times in two hours, and loafing therein ten minutes each time. Is this Police force a military organization, or not? That is the question. If it is, we ask for military discipline. If it is not, it is as worthless as the old one.

There is, we suppose, a new Commissioner to be elected in place of Mr. PERIT. If the Commissioners really wish to render the public a service, they can in no way render it so effectually as electing some one who is not notorious as a partizan. This is the main thing which the City requires, and the very thing which the Board seems to find it hardest to grant. We want some one whose life has been decent, whose ambition has been legitimate, whose social position is respectable, whose character is unexceptionable—in short a gentleman. If, to all these, he adds administrative talent, so much the better, but in the name of order and property, let us not have a well-known politician. Good intentions and a good character to guarantee them, are the main requisites in a Commissioner; the working-out of the details, on which so much of the efficiency of a police force depends, must be left to subordinates.

Lucy Stone on Taxation.

Tuesday's *Tribune* contains a report of Mrs. LUCY STONE's speech on "Taxation without Representation," delivered on Monday last, "in a little hall in the village of Orange, N. J.," where LUCY resides, and where we are told she has "bought a home for herself and her husband," Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL.

The occurrence which occasioned this public demonstration was the recent sale of Mrs. LUCY's household effects by the Sheriff for taxes. Not that LUCY is poor: but as the law does not allow her to vote she refuses to pay, on the revolutionary doctrine that "taxation and representation" are inseparable. Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL, in a brief address, introduced his wife, Mrs. LUCY STONE. (The nomenclature of this married pair is peculiar, but we have the *Tribune* before us, and follow copy:)

> "She commenced her discourse by extolling the bravery of the men who, in the birth of our liberties, began to think that men were above institutions. Still those men, she said, when they had learned their own rights, disfranchised one-half the race. She read from the Constitution of New-Jersey, which disfranchised women, with paupers, idiots, negroes, and insane men. The women took this cool insult as a compliment, and sneered at those who were unwilling to submit to the degradation."

LUCY continued her discourse in this strain for some time, and closed with the announcement of her intention, on a future occasion, to discuss "the Bible position of woman."

Mrs. LUCY STONE is a theorist. She would abolish Slavery, emancipate woman, regulate families, and modify marriage according to certain rules, without regard to the actual state of society, or to the temper, customs and institutions of mankind.

In her argument she has, however, one great advantage at the outset. Unquestionably a strictly logical application of the motto upon which she founds her address, would excuse women from the payment of taxes. But she is mistaken in assuming that they are alone aggrieved by taxation without representation. Thousands of male minors are taxed, as well as multitudes of adult men who own property situated where they do not reside and where, therefore, they cannot vote.

LUCY claims for women the right of voting also upon another ground,—that "all Government is founded upon the consent of the governed." They are not allowed to vote, but are required to be governed. Here again Mrs. STONE is led astray by her theory. Logically, indeed, she is right. She sticks to her premises—but the premises are wrong. Practically, not more than one-sixth of the entire population can vote, yet all are required to obey the laws. Women are the largest, but not by any means the only class excluded from the ballot-box. All males under the age of majority are in the same category, and many thousands of adult citizens by change of residence, absence from home, or other temporary causes, also lose their suffrage.

Government is practical, not logical, and can never be carried on according to theoretical rules. Mrs. LUCY **should** take her time, reflect, observe, and pay her taxes. Let her conform to the usages of society, call herself by her husband's name, and speak respectfully of the old Commonwealth of New-Jersey. She may not go to Congress, but if she rears a family in virtue and order, let her never regret that she cannot be a Senator, a foreign Minister or the captain of a cavalry troop.

WOODEN SHOES AND THE POPE OF ROME.—It would hardly strike a careless observer that there is any vital connection between the siege of Londonderry and the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the "holy, blessed and glorious memory of WILLIAM of Orange" came up from the limbo of the past on the evening of the 25th of January, to trouble the wedding festival of the daughter of VICTORIA, in the streets of her mother's loyal city of Belfast, in Ireland, and that the Battle of the Boyne was then and there the cause of a vast number of broken heads to people, of whom we may charitably hope that some little wisdom came to them with the aches and pains of the succeeding morning.

Everybody remembers the vivid picture which Lord MACAULAY draws in the third volume of his *History*, of the contrast between the Belfast which WILLIAM entered two centuries ago and the Belfast of the present day. The town has changed indeed in many things, and changed for the better. It is more pleasing now to the eye—more noisy to the ear—it makes a nobler show along the shore of the Laggan, and fills a grander place in the statistics of the realm. But it is now, as it was then, a strong-hold of the Protestant faith, and, with that faith, of the bitterest hostility between the Englishry and the Irishry of the North. Perhaps if its people had been suffered to take their own course, the progress of the age might have mollified among them, as it has in so many other quarters, the fierce prejudices and sullen passions of a buried day. But a zeal without knowledge has been busy among them, and not six months ago the populace of the town were inflamed into riotous fury by the declamations of a judicious evangelist, who conceived that he had been favored with a direct commission from Heaven to denounce the Pope, with all his works and wooden shoes in the highways and the market-place. The remonstrances of the sane Protestant clergymen and of the true magistrate were thrown away upon this intelligent Apostle, and his sermons speedily produced their natural effect upon the peculiarly patient and logical mind of the Irish Catholic population in Belfast. Terrible riots took place, which were only appeased by the bayonet.

The occasion of the rejoicings in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal relumed the dying flame, and the people of Belfast have once more covered themselves with glory.

ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY.—It was not at all necessary for poor BENNETT to inform his readers that he could not approve of Mr. GROW's ideas on the subject of self-defence, and that he does not approve of striking back when he is hit. Poor BENNETT has too often given illustrations of his theory in practice, to make it necessary for him to state what his opinions are on that subject.

Mr. GROW, it is proper to observe, was not "betrayed into a momentary forgetfulness of his position as a legislator and a gentleman;" he remembered what his position was, and the duty entailed upon him by it, promptly to resent an insult, not only to himself personally, but to his constituents and the body of which he was a member. If he had not done so, we should not have had so ample an apology as was given by his antagonist; and the affair would have been, as the Richmond *South* predicted, the beginning of the end, instead of the end of the beginning.

MORE TOM-FOOLERY.—Our Common Council has appropriated $2,000 towards the reception of a Turkish gentleman who is coming to this City to see about having some ships built for the Turkish Navy. Our ship-builders will be very much obliged to our City Fathers for their services as runners, and "touting" dinner-givers, for their benefit. But we should like to know if it is designed to take similar action in all similar cases. When Mr. TOMPKINS SMITH, of Manchester, comes over to buy Cotton, or to sell buttons, will the Common Council give him a public reception? And if not, why not?

We hope that this Turkish Pacha will be treated like a gentleman—but we are utterly unable to see what title he has to a public reception. If the Mormons were in possession of the City Government, they might very naturally desire to extend the hand of brotherhood to a people whose domestic institutions furnished the models for their own. But our Aldermen have never avowed any special respect for polygamy—and that is the only feature of Turkish society prominent enough to challenge the attention of other nations. We don't owe Turkey anything—so there is no necessity for being over-civil on that score—nor does she owe us, which relieves us from the duty which solicitude for our debts might dictate. It is said that by being especially polite, we may induce the Turks to trade with us, and so increase our commerce—but commerce does not depend upon civility, nor does it always follow such excessive and suspicious politeness. If the Turks want to buy anything we have to sell, and can do it cheaper here than elsewhere, they will be very likely to do it, and not otherwise. But it is scarcely worth while for our City Government to undertake the office of "entertaining partner," either to our shipping-merchants or our ship-builders.

The fact is, our City fathers are constantly making fools of themselves by just such displays as this. There is not the slightest occasion for any such ostentatious performance, or for any expenditure of money, for the reception of this or any other foreigner, who may come to this country upon private or upon public business. No other city in the world—certainly none out of the United States—ever does such things. How would London look giving a public reception to some of the scores and hundreds of Americans who constantly visit that city to buy railroad iron, or to sell railroad bonds? Yet there would be just as much propriety in this as in the parade which the Common Council propose to make over this distinguished and expected Turk.

STRANGE OPINIONS OF BANK OFFICERS.—The *Evening Post* says:

> "Many Bank officers, to our certain knowledge, consider that the strength of the houses who passed though the storm without suspension was so far expended that they might as well have suspended at once."

These Bank officers appear to be of that class of philosophical financiers who think it a piece of great folly to fritter away your income in paying your debts. The houses that expended their strength in meeting their liabilities during "the storm," are certainly entitled to great credit and encouragement for their perseverance, and bank officers should be the last to say they might as well have suspended at once. It is the duty of a merchant to struggle on while there is any prospect of sustaining himself, and he can do so without sacrificing his creditors. It was especially the duty of merchants so to do during the late financial storm, for every suspension then helped to increase the panic, and bring down other houses. There are, no doubt, many houses that bravely struggled through the difficulties of the panic and met their liabilities at a great sacrifice, who would be in a better condition now if they had given up at once, and made a compromise with their creditors; but it would be fatal to mercantile credit, and a most dangerous precedent to establish, if a merchant were to be justified in suspending, when he might, by expending his strength, continue to meet his engagements. The strength of a mercantile house could never be better expended than in making such an effort. The whole framework of the business world rests upon the integrity of merchants in meeting their liabilities, and nothing short of absolute necessity should be regarded as a sufficient apology for their not doing so.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.—The Richmond *South*, in announcing "the defeat of the Administration," in the vote upon Mr. HARRIS' motion, takes heart and exclaims:

> "But the Black Republican-Douglas majority was so small that we are sanguine of ultimate success. *Surely more than three men on the other side are 'open to conviction.'* Of course our own friends will stand firm. We do not give up the ship."

"Open to conviction" means here susceptible of bribery. But the *South* may as well "give up the ship." That resource was exhausted before the question was taken on Monday. Votes which were not in the market previous to the "defeat of the Administration" are not likely to be for sale now.

MUSICAL.—The New-York American Music Association will give a *soirée* (the second of the season) to-night at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mrs. CLARA, M. BRINKERHOFF, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. H. COOPER, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, and other prominent artists will assist.

RAISING EGGS IN THE CITY.—A gentleman residing in this City, and who has but so much of a single City lot as a good sized house on it leaves uncovered, during the year following Thanksgiving, 1856, kept an average of 15 hens, and received from them 2,608 eggs. He has carefully kept an account of the expenses of his flock, and is sure that his eggs cost him much less than he could have bought them for—besides being a fresh article and always reliable. Cleanliness about the poultry house, raw fresh meat once a week, and the other orthodox treatment was of course furnished. He believes that poultry are profitable, and that whosoever has half a City lot at his command can make them so.

ACCIDENTS AND NARROW ESCAPES.—MICHAEL GRIFFIN, a boy thirteen years of age, residing at No. 29 Old-slip, while flying a kite Tuesday afternoon on the roof of the five-story building No. 31 Old-slip, accidentally stumbled off the roof and fell into the back yard. He was severely injured internally, but no bones fractured. Officer HARRINGTON, of the First Ward, took him to City Hospital. At a late hour Tuesday evening an Irishman named FREDERICK PETERSON fell from Pier No. 5 North River into the water, and narrowly escaped drowning. His cries were heard by the First Ward Police, who rescued him. A German baker named PHILIP GEIL, while driving his cart through Eleventh-st. yesterday morning, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Avenue B, and his left thigh fractured. Officer GILMORE, of the Seventeenth Ward, conveyed him to his residence, No. 114 Willet-street.

FROM ALBANY.

The Farmers in the Assembly Chamber—Trust Funds—Executive Session—A Democratic Gun Spiked—The Legislature Constitutional—The Tribune Investigation—Mr. Corning and Lecompton.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

The State Agricultural Society has possession of the Assembly Chamber from 12 o'clock to day.

Previous to the adjournment, a resolution was passed tendering to Mr. STANTON the use of the hall on Saturday evening, while he should explain to the congregated wisdom of the State the actual condition of Kansas.

The House also passed a resolution directing the Committee on Cities and Villages to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn Gas Companies, and ascertain their method of transacting business. For this purpose the Committee was vested with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. DAYTON, on a question of privilege, explained his connection with the organization of the House. He denied any knowledge of any bargain or arrangement by which Mr. ALVORD was to be made Speaker, etc., etc.

Mr. LYNCH also had a question of privilege, taking that method of denying the imputation in the *Tribune* that he was inviting interviews with the pawnbrokers

CHANCERY TRUST FUNDS

The Clerk of the Court of Appeals replied to the Senate resolution asking what amount of funds he held in his possession, as Clerk of that Court. He makes up the sum of $125,069 85, invested as follows:

In bonds and mortgages	$59,936 01
In Oneida Bank stock	500 00
In Albany City 6 per cents	4,666 00
In Albany Insurance Company	1,500 00
Deposited in bank, at 5 per cent	40,143 44
On personal security, on demand	3,220 00
In bank, uninvested	9,664 60
Interest due and unpaid	3,443 80

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Without transacting any business of importance the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned for the day to give Senators an opportunity to play the *role* of farmers, which most of them can well do.

No nominations were forwarded or considered in Executive session, except a few Notaries. It was rumored that the nomination for Auditor would go up, but the rumor had no foundation in truth. I think it will go in next Wednesday, and that Gen. LEAVENWORTH will be the nominee.

It is more than probable the nominations for Harbor-masters in place of Messrs SHULTZ, BRENNAN and BRAINARD will not be transmitted before the first of March. Nominations were made to the last Senate to supersede the gentlemen named, but the Senate rejected the nominees, and the incumbents held over. The Governor, it is understood, will adhere to his purpose of rotating Messrs. S., B. and B. out of office. It remains to be seen if this Senate will follow that of last Winter.

ANOTHER SENATOR ILL.

Senator LAPLIN is sick, at Pittsfield, Mass., and will not be able to take his seat in the Senate for some days. He has an attack of Fever and Ague.

HOW A DEMOCRATIC GUN WAS SPIKED.

We have a story here which strongly teaches the danger of pitching in. A leading member of the House, on the Democratic side, imbibed the idea of making a speech, in which particular attention was to be given to the corruption and profligacy which had marked the Whig and Republican management of the State Canals. He was going way back to the beginning, and was to trace the tide of corruption straight through from its fountain head in the old Whig Party to a present outlet in the Republican ranks. This was the gentleman's theory, and giving out his purpose to a number of his political associates, he invoked their aid in preparing him with facts and figures to justify his theory. He called on the Canal Commissioners, and was by those gentlemen referred to various Democrats and books in which he could find the history of our State works. After some two weeks of labor he was delivered of his speech. Of course, expectant friends in his vicinity were anxious to obtain copies, and, having obtained them, were equally anxious to review the long array of facts which he had promised to marshal against the Republican Party. But they were disappointed; they found everything else in the speech but the very things of which the gentleman from D. had given them a premonition. The Canals and Canal management, and Black Republicans, and Negro Worshippers, etc, etc., to be sure, had frequent repetitions in the speech, but always in "glittering generalities." The rottenness which was to be manifested by an exhibition of the picked bones was not presented. The first conclusion was irresistible—that the reporter had not given the entire talk, and that the appendix would be, as is frequently the case, the best part of the story. In a few days the gentleman visited his constituents. They were clamorous for the conclusion of his speech. "What conclusion?" says the gentleman. "Why, where you were to give the Black Republicans fits." "Why, I thought I gave them fits all through; I thought I was death on fits." "Oh, yes, so you did, but then the figures showing how the Whigs used to steal on the Canals, and how the Republicans were the old Whigs in disguise, and all that sort of thing." "Oh, ah, yes figures—Whigs—yes, Republicans—Oh, yes, yes, (and the gentleman from D. looked a trifle confused,)—well, boys, I guess I concluded to leave out that part—it would have been personal, and personalities, you know, are never arguments—and, besides, boys, the truth is, I encountered a slight obstacle." "Obstacle! What obstacle prevented Whigs from stealing?" "Why, I found *our folks stole all there was to steal before the Whigs got a chance*." Under the circumstances his constituents justified the gentleman from D. in declining to "indulge in personalities."

THE LEGISLATURE DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney-General has sent in an answer to Mr. LAPLIN's resolution of inquiry. He determines that three adjournments from Thursday to Monday were three consecutive violations of the Constitution. So the Constitution may be considered as bleeding from three additional pores. Admitting, however that the adjournments were unconstitutional, the Attorney-General asks, "Well, what of it?—what are you going to do about it? There is no balm for bleeding Constitutions under such circumstances, and no penalty to be inflicted for such assaults." His conclusion, therefore, is, that the Legislature being now in session, its acts are of as much binding force as if the adjournments named had not taken place—and, necessarily, if the two Houses should so determine, a recess might be taken until next December, or until any day within the year for which the Legislature was elected. The Attorney-General is undoubtedly right, and in view of all the circumstances, it is probably well that the Legislative machinery should not hang on the centre; but in so deciding Mr. TREMAINE has made a fearful personal sacrifice. A contrary opinion, vigorously expressed, and insisted on, would have given him an irresistible impetus towards the Executive Chamber.

THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE

Had a two-hours' session yesterday. Two witnesses were examined with the view to ascertain who was the correspondent of the *Tribune*. The gentlemen of the Committee fished in vain. The witnesses "didn't know nothing, whatsomever, nohow." Other witnesses are to be examined, to-morrow, when the Committee have another session. The main effort appears to be directed towards ascertaining who wrote the letter. To be sure of doing this, it is said, the Committee will bring the editor-in-chief, Mr. GREELEY, to testify. Whether the philosopher will consent to make public the names of those who may occasionally make his paper the channel of communicating with the public, remains to be seen. Many think that he will avow his own responsibility, and refer the gentlemen who may feel agrieved to the statute in such cases made and provided, and let them take their remedy.

Is not this practice of instituting Legislative Committees to make such inquiries becoming ridiculous, if not intolerable? Do they not belittle the body that orders, and demean the gentlemen who compose them? Such, I think, is the popular estimate, and it is more than probable the result of this inquisition will fully justify such a belief.

How constantly the fable of the "Good ox" is being retold in every day events. It was rehearsed forcibly and vividly in the House while Mr. LANING was reading the letter in the *Tribune*. All through that part which alluded to the Speaker, one of the most promising and clever of the Democrats made musing comments. He had been disappointed in the positions assigned him on committees by Speaker ALVORD and his comments reflected the somewhat bruised condition of his cuticle, "That's true," "He did cheat," "He sold me out," "That fellow knows him like a book," "I'll swear to that," "Every word true," By and by, as the reading progressed, the gentleman's own name was mentioned in a way not calculated to elevate his organ of self-esteem, and then how the tune was changed! It was difficult to construct connected sentences from the impassioned torrent of words, but I mistrusted the gentleman was indignant.

MR. CORNING AND LECOMPTON.

Notwithstanding it was well understood here that Mr. CORNING would, if in Washington, vote with the Administration on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution, there is still much surprise and mortification among his personal and political friends, that he should have made such extraordinary efforts to reach Washington, for the purpose of giving a vote so directly at variance with the principles he has so long professed. He was at home—had important business demanding his presence at Albany—was beyond the reach of censure should he have staid away—and yet he gave up all, left Albany and traveled on the Sabbath in order to reach Washington on Monday morning, in time to give a vote that, so far as his power went, was to add another Slave State to the Union. Mr. CORNING may have good reasons that will justify him to his constituents—he may be able to show that from patriotic motives he was forced to give a vote that stultifies all his past life—violates pledges that were distinctly understood, and at the same time disgraces himself and his constituents. Doubtless before he ventured upon this extraordinary career he must have somewhat considered the consequences to himself which were to result from his support of the Lecompton swindle, but I hardly think his imagination could have conceived all the infamy which will deservedly attach to a man who, without any apparent necessity, violates so holy a trust.

The untimely deposit of the Pension Funds has been transferred from Mr. OLCOTT's bank to a bank in which Mr. CORNING has a large interest. The deposit has been with Mr. OLCOTT for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. CORNING has, on several occasions, made strenuous efforts to effect this change, but always failed. It is conjectured that success has finally been achieved by the vote which Mr. CORNING gave on Monday. It is said that the Administration gives and takes in installments, and that the final estimate of Mr. CORNING's Lecompton Contract is to be offset by the second-class mission for Mr. PRUYN. Mr. CORNING has made some reputation and much money as a contractor, but I claim no credit for extraordinary sagacity, when I predict that Mr. CORNING will add little to his reputation by this last job. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

No Petitions of interest were presented.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably, to enforce the liability of common carriers on persons engaged in Express business.

Also, adversely, to the law relative to more stringent punishment for false pretences. Agreed to.

By Mr. BURHANS, favorably, relative to the City Court of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the law relative to disorderly persons, by providing for their more adequate punishment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Law College. Also, to incorporate the American College of Medical Science.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. BURHANS, to enlarge the powers and duties of notaries public.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was amended to extend to 1st Monday in April, ordered to a third reading, and passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. LAW introduced a resolution inviting Ex-Secretary STANTON to speak in the Assembly Chamber on next Saturday evening. Adopted, by a vote of 77 to 21. The following are the names of Democrats who voted for the resolution: Messrs. W. Baldwin, Beach, Chanler, Dayton, Emans, H. Fish Garrison, Hendrickson, Hubbard, J. H. Jones, T. Jones, Jr., McLean, McNett, Platt, Seeley, Stevenson, Voorhies, Watson, and Woodworth.

The privilege of the floor was extended to Ex-President FILLMORE.

Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, and pronounced the statement in the *Tribune* false and slanderous.

Mr. DAYTON declared that the statement of any bargain and sale with Democrats and Americans was unfounded.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, stating his opinion that the adjournments which had taken place over two days, including Sunday, were unconstitutional, but did not invalidate the legality of the session.

The printed report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented.

The bill to pay the late officers was made the special order for to-morrow.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Long Island Hospital, in Brooklyn. Also, in relation to Coroners and to Superintendents of the poor in Kings County.

Mr. WEIR reported against the formation of a Special Committee to investigate the management of Brooklyn Gas Companies.

Mr. BLEECKER moved for power for the Committee on Cities and Villages to make an investigation, and to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

New-York State Agricultural Society

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12½ o'clock. Hon. A. S. UPHAM, the President, called the Society to order. He invited MARSHALL P. WILDER, a former President of the Society, to a seat at the Speaker's desk. Mr. WILDER accepted the invitation and returned thanks for the unexpected honor; and congratulated the Society on its continued prosperity. His Excellency, Governor KING, also occupied a seat beside the President.

The Secretary read the annual reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, which were adopted.

Mr. PRENTISS moved that the usual Committee be chosen by the delegates from the Judical Districts, to submit the names of new officers, and the place for holding the next fair. Agreed to.

The claims of Utica, Oswego, Palmyra and Auburn were presented.

A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

The Society this afternoon elected the following officers:

President—W. T. McCOY.

Vice-Presidents—First District, E. G. FARLE; Second District, E. S. WAINWRIGHT; Third District, H. WENDALL; Fourth District, HUGH WHITE; Fifth District, JOEL TURVILL; Sixth District, F. N. ROTCH; Seventh District, WM. JOHNSON; Eighth District, E. C. DIBBLEE.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. JOHNSON.

Recording Secretary—E. CORNING, Jr.

Treasurer—LUTHER H. TUCKER.

Executive Committee—GEO. J. J. BARBAR, J. M. ELLI, A. HUBBELL, WALTER AIKENHEAD, and JAMES F. SHELDON.

Syracuse was selected as the place for holding the next fair of the Society.

Free French Lessons.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your columns, to solicit the attention of the public, and of the young especially, to the free lectures of Professor DUBOIS. At the present day an acquisition of the French language is increasingly valuable as a handsome and creditable accomplishment not only, but, also, as furnishing facility for lucrative employment.

Professor DUBOIS' method is especially valuable from the distinctness and power of his double appeals to the eye and ear, and a careful training of the organs of utterance. His large, clear diagrams make lasting impressions through the organs of vision, and his correspondingly large, clear utterances make a similar effective appeal to the ear. By uniting speech, also, from the very first, with a thorough inculcation of the grammatical laws that differ most widely from those of our own tongue, the great difficulties of the language are at once grappled with and removed, and henceforth the student may, by himself, increase his facility in speaking and understanding French by the mere enlargement of his vocabulary and a greater familiarity with those things which he can easily understand.

The lectures are entertaining as well as useful, and if "there is no royal road to learning," Professor DUBOIS leads his pupils into a knowledge of French by a path upon which there is perpetual sunshine and which is strewed with flowers.

These lessons, twenty-six in number, are given at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on Thursday evenings, through twenty-six successive weeks. The first was introductory. The second, which will be a good one to begin with, will be given on Thursday evening the 11th instant, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Those who have evenings to spare for amusement, may well consider whether such an employment of one evening in a week does not promise more utility, and, in the long run, more enjoyment than can be derived from frivolous reading or questionable public amusement. Yours truly, JOEL PARKER.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Stealing a Corpse—Body Found at a Medical College.

The suicide of a blind man named Philip Gompertz, who cut his throat with a razor, was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. After the Coroner's inquest in the case had been concluded, the body was placed in an upper room at the residence of the brother of the deceased, No. 96 Ridge street, and laid out ready for burial. On looking into the room yesterday morning the body was found to have been removed. The inmates of the house said it was carried away by the physician who examined it after death. Information of the removal of the corpse was at once communicated to Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, and a search warrant issued and placed in the hands of Officer McCord, of the Lower Police Court, who proceeded at once to the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, and announced himself. "What do you want?" inquired a person at the door.

"I want a 'stiff,'" replied the officer.

"Oh! ah! that Ridge-street one, I suppose."

"Yes."

"Well, it's up above. We were just going to work upon it. Stay here, and I'll lower it down to you."

The officer did stay there, and in a few moments the body of Philip Gompertz was lowered down through the dumb-waiter.

"Now, there it is; tote it off."

"Where?"

"Anywhere you like. Perhaps you'd better do it up in a bag and send it to Mr. Warren, the Police Commissioner's Property Clerk!"

The officer did not act on the suggestion, but arranged that the corpse should stay where it was, (untouched,) until it could, next day, be removed to the Dead-house, whence it will, we suppose, be taken to Potter's Field. What, if anything, further is to be done in the premises we have not learned.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE.—The Quarterly Reports of the Superintendents of Police will be submitted on Tuesday next to the Police Commissioners. From that of Mr. Carpenter, which is already prepared, we have the following:

Natives of United States, (not colored)	2,468
Foreigners	10,055
Colored Persons	255
Whole number of arrests	12,778

The foreigners arrested are classified as follows:

Irish	7,850	Swedes	6
German	1,228	West Indians	5
English	557	Cubans	5
Scotch	210	Swiss	3
French	85	Welsh	3
Canadians	55	Hollanders	2
Italians	17	Danes	1
Poles	16	Portugese	1
Spanish	11		

During the same period (the months of December, January and February) 41,094 lodgers were admitted to the different Station-houses, which is about 100 per cent. larger than the previous quarter. Upon the persons of the prisoners and lodgers $13,258 38 were found. Seven hundred and fifty-two lost children were found and restored to their parents, and 309 store doors were found accidentally open. The amount of property reported stolen was $67,196 80, and the amount recovered $36 333 42.

SUSPECTED HOTEL-THIEVES.—Officer Nevins, of the Second Ward, arrested, yesterday morning, two young fellows at the United States Hotel, on suspicion of being hotel-thieves. A boarder at the hotel was suddenly awakened by the opening of his room door, and intrusion of two strangers. The fellows quickly decamped, seeing that they were discovered. Officer Nevins found the prisoners in bed in an adjoining room, and, thinking their conduct suspicious, took them to the Police head quarters in Broome-street, where they gave their names as Augustus Lyman and John Morgan. Nothing being found on them of a suspicious character, they were "shown up" and then let off.

STEALING FAUCETS.—JOHN KELLY, a boy 13 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer Whitmore, of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with stealing faucets from new buildings in process of erection. A good many builders discovered that faucets had been stolen from their premises, and through complaints to the police the robberies were traced to young Kelly. The accused sold the faucets to a German named John Shultz, for about one-tenth their value. Shultz was also arrested, and both prisoners taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and held to answer.

OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—Catharine Bagley, a respectable Irish girl fourteen years of age, made a complaint yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH charging a young fellow named John Murphy with rape. She alleges that on Tuesday evening as she was passing through Fifteenth-street, near avenue A, she was seized by Murphy and dragged into a vacant lot. Murphy was arrested and locked up to answer.

☞ The office of Confidential Clerk to the Board of Governors was abolished on Tuesday, at the conclusion of the meeting of that Board, to take effect on May 1, next. There was some excitement among the members of the Board on the subject; those who contended for the abolition of the appointment thought that the annual salary of $2,650 was not saved to the Department, there being clerks enough to discharge the duty, without the existence of this specific office.

MATRIMONY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor TIEMANN married a couple yesterday at his office. The names were CHARLES G. MILLER, aged 30, and LUCY A. CABLE, aged 18, both residing at Glen Cove. The Mayor did his part of the business speedily and handsomely, and at the conclusion a huge roll of bills was thrust into his hand by the bridegroom. The newly married couple withdrew with their friends to carriages waiting for them in front of the City Hall.

Particulars of the Explosion and Burning of the Steamer Col. Crossman.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday, has the particulars of the loss of the *Col. Crossman*, the prominent points of which we have had by telegraph. We condense the *Republican's* account. At the time of the disaster, the *Col. C.* was making her first trip from New-Orleans to St. Louis, having, during her previous services, been in the Missouri River trade. She left New-Orleans on the 26th January, and on the evening of the 4th February, passed New Madrid. At 7½ o'clock, a mile and a half above that place, she burst her small or "nigger" boiler. The *Republican* says:

The violence of the explosion was such as to carry away the forepart of the cabin, instantly killing ALEXANDER MARTIN, of this city, who was officiating as bar-keeper, severely wounding EPHRAIM L. CHEEVER, of the firm of WARNE, CHEEVER & Co., Captain CONVERSE, of this city, KIRK MENSE, of Louisiana, and injuring some others.

The boat at once caught fire. The Captain ordered out the yawl, but the deck hands and firemen took possession of and filled it, and would not get out. The other boat was ordered out, and into this the officers crowded as many passengers as possible, and they made their way safely to New Madrid. The officers of the steamer, and such of the passengers as had not got into the boat, jumped into the river. Some made their way to the shore without aid, and others were saved by a skiff put out by other persons who saw the disaster. The boat floated, burning, three miles and a half, when she lodged on a bar and burnt down to the water.

The *Republican* says:

"Captain CHEEVER was at his post until all had left the boat. Then, and then only, did he cast himself into the river, and seek safety by buffeting with the current. He was picked up by another skiff, so far exhausted that in a few minutes life would have become extinct. Carried to New-Madrid, efforts were successfully made for his resuscitation.

Some of the unfortunate passengers were in the water, the temperature being fifteen degrees below freezing point, for fully half an hour. They lost all they had on board, not having time to save the smallest remnant of their possessions.

The explosion took place while the boat was under way—the nigger-boiler having been called into requisition to generate steam to aid in propelling the boat, as we understand—there being an attachment between the nigger and the other boilers. It seems that the shock of the explosion was not very great, but caused some inquiry in the ladies' cabin, as to what had happened.

Our informant states that, as nearly as he could tell, there were about forty cabin passengers, and about twenty five on deck. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The clerk was among the killed, and the exact number of passengers could not be ascertained.

THE LOST,

so far as known, are as follows:

Ephraim L. Cheever, of St. Louis; Capt. Converse, of St. Louis; Mrs. Daniel G. Taylor, of St. Louis; Sallie Taylor, (youngest child of Mrs. Taylor,) of St Louis; Jennie Wall, (daughter of N. Wall, of Wall & Widen,) of St. Louis; Mr. Durkin, of Chicago; Mr. Lowe, first mate, of St. Louis; Wilson Farris, pilot, of St. Louis; Mr. Scott, steward, of St. Louis; Richard Johnson, first clerk, of St Louis; J. B. Kennedy, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Green, residence unknown; with seven or eight deck passengers; also one or two of the cabin crew, names unknown, and one fireman.

THE SAVED,

so far as known, are:

Capt. Cheever, of St Louis; H. T. Bixby, pilot, of St. Louis; Robert Duffy, engineer, St. Louis; Thomas Duffy, engineer, St. Louis; two assistant engineers, names not ascertained; Mr. Pollock, second clerk; C. M. Underwood, carpenter; Mrs. H. Cheever, St. Louis; Miss Dora Cheever, St. Louis; Mrs. N. Wall, St. Louis; Mrs. Jackson, St. Louis; Mr. Noel, lady and son, Memphis; Mr. Daniel G. Taylor, daughter and servant, St. Louis; Mr. O. Ferrell and lady, Dubuque; Dr. Taylor, St. Louis; Mrs Hiller, St. Louis; Mr. Woods, St. Louis; Mr. John Hart, New-Orleans; Mr. Jones, New-Orleans; Geo. W. Miller, St. Louis; Kirk Mense, Louisiana, injured; J. B. Jones, St. Louis; J. E. Woods, St. Louis; Decatur Taylor, St. Louis; Mr. George, St. Louis; George Wood, St. Louis; Thomas Mitch, St Louis; J. McKee, Peru, Illinois; Captain Hill, St. Louis.

The safe having been lost, in which the books of the boat were deposited, no full list of the passengers could be obtained. The above are taken from the recollection of the survivors, and is thought to be pretty near correct.

The captain, crew and cooks were saved, with one or two exceptions, as was also the case with the deck hands and firemen.

A rumor was afloat, at the time that our informant left, that Mrs. DANIEL G. TAYLOR had been picked up at Point Pleasant, ten miles below New-Madrid. This was a doubtful rumor, as it came, and the hope of her safety was dissipated by a passing steamer, the officers of which denied its truth.

The *Colonel Crossman* was built by Capt. CHEEVER, and came out about eight months ago. She had been very successful and popular in the Missouri, for which river she was expressly intended. She cost $45,000, and was owned by Captains CHEEVER, J. B. WEAVER and PAT YORE.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Grand-street Property at Auction, This DAY**, by A. J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. The property numbers 496 and 498 Grand-st., occupied as an oyster saloon and a tailoring establishment; both old and profitable stands. Leases expire May 1. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

☞ **No. 813 Broadway.**—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable Gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos 90 and 92 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Scarf Pins**
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
VERY LOW, BY
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

How lightly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid,** and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box,** black or brown, best in use. No. 1 Barclay-st., and at all druggists, in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

MARRIED.

BELLMAN—STRACHAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, by Rev. James Prestly, VINCENT BELLMAN to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Robert Strachan, Esq., all of this City.

LYON—PERKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Adams, CHARLES F. LYON to CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Jacob Perkins, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MORGAN—HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Troy, Mr. J. R. MORGAN, of South Amboy, N. J., to Miss JULIA P. HITCHCOCK, eldest daughter of Alexander Hitchcock, Esq. of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Cheesequake papers please copy.

CLARK—WEBBER.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Teese, THEODORE H. CLARK of New York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Robert Webber, of White Plains, Westchester County.

☞ Michigan and Sacramento papers please copy.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, ERMELINDA, wife of Nathaniel Crawford, aged 51 years

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 10th st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

JOURNEAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends, and those of the late William Chardavoyne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in law, John Pryer, No. 7 St George place, (East 13th-st.,) on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WICKSTEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY WICKSTEAD, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No 53 Dominick st., without further invitation, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET HANNA, wife of William Mackenzie, of Pictou Nova Scotia, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Cameron, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 85 King, near Hudson st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, DORCAS M., daughter of David Wood, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 156 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TATE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MARGARET THOMAS, widow of the late Robert Tate, aged 62 years and 9 months.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her grandson, John R. Auld, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 6th-st.

BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Sheldon Smith, LIZZIE BANKS, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

HOBBY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, EMMA BEECKMAN, daughter of John B. and Sarah Ann Hobby, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Avenue A and 118th st., Harlem.

RANKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of scarlatina, JOHN STEWART RANKIN, youngest son of John Rankin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 414 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, IRA C. HUNTINGTON, of the late firm of Edwards & Huntington.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Tompkins place, Brooklyn. The friends of his family, and those of his father-in-law, William Stebbins, are invited to attend.

FLEMING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, TERESA FLEMING, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her sister, Mrs Romeo Wadsworth, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2½ o'clock, to move precisely at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be deposited in St. Luke's churchyard, New-York.

BAKER.—At Sag Harbor L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 7, CYNTHIA S. DE BEVOISE, wife of Charles M. Baker, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

PLATT.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Rev. ISAAC W. PLATT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 69 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.

They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk, by this means separating into tender flakes, in which state the stomach may receive them.

These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.

Ask your grocer for WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

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THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION AND OAKSMITH & CO.

A CARD.—The differences heretofore existing between the Cosmopolitan Art Association, and OAKSMITH & CO., publishers of *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, have been satisfactorily arranged, and all heretofore proceedings at law are withdrawn. OAKSMITH & CO. will furnish their Magazine for the year to all subscribers, whose names were handed in to them by the Association previous to the 16th day of January, ult, while the Association acknowledges and assumes the responsibility of delivering the *Magazine* to all other subscribers on their books who have chosen, or may hereafter choose, the monthly named.

The Association acknowledges that their allegations regarding the responsibility of OAKSMITH & CO., and *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, were entirely unfounded, and OAKSMITH & CO. acknowledge the payment in full for 905 subscribers, as per lists handed in previous to the 16th of January ult.

In earnest of a mutual good will and understanding, the respective parties authorize the publication of this card.

OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers of *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*.

C. L. DERBY, Actuary Cosmopolitan Art Association.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—THE FINANCE Committee of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor deeply regret the necessity which again urges them to present the wants of the destitute. Though their recent appeal was liberally responded to by some, $30,000 will still be required to meet the actual wants of the suffering. The destitution is probably more wide-spread and absolute than was ever known in the City. If the facts could be spread before the public, authenticating persons and places, it would be seen that this statement, startling as it may appear, is no exaggeration. More than 15,000 persons have been added to the dependent list within the past three weeks, so that the present number exceeds 35,000.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 50 Wall st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; to the authorized Collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, R. B. MINTURN,
STEWART BROWN, F. E. MATHER,
R. M. HARTLEY, Finance Committee.

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⁂ Specimen copies sent free to the country.

VALENTINIANA.

Doves once, 'tis said, bore Cupid's mails,
Tied to their necks and wings and tails,
And without charge their little bills
Presenting at the window-sills;
Awoke fair maids, who cut the twine
That joined the bird and Valentine,
And cut, no doubt, for joy, dear things,
Innumerable "pigeon wings."
But that is past; no friendly cushat
A lattice ventures now to push at;
And 'stead of *pecks* of doves in fetters,
The Post in *bushels* brings Love's letters.
The Valentines of fifty-eight
For birds have rather too much weight;
If all the pigeons in the West
Into Love's service were impressed,
Their pinions could not bear away
A moiety of STRONG's display.
As sunbeams to a focus tend,
As rivers towards the ocean wend,
As needles to a magnet fly,
As firemen run when "Fire" 's the cry,
So from all points the love-lorn throngs,
Moved by one impulse rush to STRONG'S!
Cupid did ne'er godfather stand
To Valentines so rich, so grand,
So cheap, so witty, tender, bright
As STRONG this year has brought to light.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LATE REV. DR. KNOX—From a most perfect daguerreotype executed a few months before his decease. For sale at BOGARDUS' Daguerreotype Establishment, No. 229 Greenwich-st.

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FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
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TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND [illegible]
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NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.

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CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
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The only Unabridged, Unmutilated Edition
MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S
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GUERAZZI'S BEATRICE CENCI.
Price 38 cents.

The two remaining parts will be published next week, at which time the complete work will be issued in two volumes, 12mo., of about 760 pages. Price, paper cover, $1; cloth, $1 50; half calf, $3

The translator of this edition kindly devotes the entire profits to the benefit of the author

This translation was commenced in Rome three years ago. Since it was known that it was in progress, another publishing house has issued a translation of portions of the same work, and it, therefore, becomes necessary for all who desire the entire work, unabridged and unmutilated, the profits of which go to the author, to be careful and order MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S EDITION.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—The other publishing house alluded to having charged Mrs. Sherman's edition (although they had never seen it) with being "an incomplete, mutilated and imperfect translation," whereas we claim that it is the *only* English translation of the entire work unabridged and unmutilated, we respectfully invite the public, and especially the critics, to compare the two editions, and thus easily settle this question of veracity between rival publishers. Meanwhile we may state that Mrs. Sherman's edition will require about 760 duodecimo pages, while the rival edition fills but [illegible] similar pages. So far as we can at present determine, the rival edition alluded to OMITS ABOUT ONE QUARTER of the work as written by Guerazzi. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st., New-York.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK.

Through the earnest solicitation of those I have cured, I have been persuaded to treat patients by letter. I would much prefer having a personal interview with each of my patients but residing at a distance, by remitting $3 and the letter stating symptoms of their disease, will receive medicine by express that will last from two to three weeks. L. H. BONE, M. D., son and successor of Old Dr. CHRISTIAN BONE. Office No. 284 Grand-st., New-York City.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856.
Dec. 8, 1857.
Jan. 12, 1858.

These tables are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No 166 3d av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE Nos. 32 Grove-st and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures bilious attacks and what is better PREVENTS such attacks when occasionally used.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures sick headaches in half an hour, always, if a double dose is taken.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures costiveness by exciting the liver.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures female obstructions.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a powerful tonic, rejuvenating the aged and debilitated,

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures all diseases arising from a deranged liver

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures dyspepsia by rendering the bile pure, and consequently the stomach healthy.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR removes blotches from the face and yellowness from the skin. Keep the bile pure and the blood will be pure

All who use the LIVER INVIGORATOR are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the LIVER INVIGORATOR and swallow both together. ☜

Price one dollar per bottle.

SANFORD & CO., proprietors, No. 345 Broadway.

Sold by F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
SPURIOUS COLORS—SECONDS OR IMPERFECTS AVOIDED.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL
BY THE ASSIGNEES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

The whole of the stock is now offered at less than half the original cost, to clear it out by the 27th day of the month, to give possession to Adams & Spencer, carpet dealers.

The entire fixtures, counters, mirrors, tables, stools, chairs, desks, iron safes, carpets, stoves and other furniture of the store for sale cheap, to be removed by the 1st of March.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE CHEAP.

The stock of Dry goods contained in the stores Nos 160 and 162 3d-av., formerly belonging to Jas. Quigley, will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. If not sold before, it will be offered at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, and positively sold to the highest bidder to close the concern. WM. McARTHUR, No 125 Liberty-st.; W. H. PARSONS, No. 343 Broadway; J. H. NEILLEY, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st., Assignees.

CONTINUATION OF SALE
OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, BY THE ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 415 Broadway, cor. Lispenard st

The entire balance is now selling at retail at the above place, at prices which will insure its speedy clearance to close the estate.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
Nos. 21 and 23 [illegible]
Nos. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1858.
The successful four-act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.
Camille.........Mr. Jordan | Dard..........Mr. Jefferson
Raynal......Mr. Wheatleigh | Perrin..........Mr. Duncan
Riviere........Mr. Stoddart | La Croix.........Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire..............Miss Laura Keene
Laure......Miss Thompson | Baroness.........Miss Wells
Peals of laughter, on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Glod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)..Mr. Jefferson
Damme..........Mr. Burnett | Beausanter.......Mr. Peters
Gasser..........Mr. Duncan | Polly Ann....Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot, Miss Wells | Mad. Dishabil'y, Mrs. Stod'rt
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Mr. JEFFERSON'S FIRST BENEFIT, when a great bill will be provided.
Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but two.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11,
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY.
EXCELSIOR.
DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of the classic arena must avail themselves of the
FEW REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
On FRIDAY—Complimentary benefit to
DAN RICE.
Look out for the Pony Races.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........................Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
THE GREAT EATON STONE.
BALLET DE FLEUR.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.............................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit..............12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11,
Will be acted Knowles' play of
THE WIFE.
After which, the new Drama entitled
MINISTER OF POLICE.
To conclude with the
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
The whole to conclude with the favorite Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mr. CHANFRAU.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Elating success of the new American Drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in its FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, and repeated THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock: Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON! H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, IRELAND AS IT IS. The Grand Aquarium, FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S

GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
MR. HENRY COOPER,
The celebrated English violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS,
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Conductor.

N. Y. AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S

Second Miscellaneous Concert of the third Season, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. Henry Cooper, (late violinist to H. B. M. Victoria, Queen of England;) Mr. Richard Hoffman, Pianist; Mr. Candido Berti, pianist; Mr. W. A. King and Dr. Chas. Guilmette, Basso; Messrs. Simon (violinist) and Bergner (violoncellist) will also appear, and the full Chorus of the Association. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at HALL'S, FIRTH & POND'S, BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', and SCHUBERTH'S Music Stores, Nos. 239, 547 and 701 Broadway, and No. 98 Spring st.
N. B.—Rehearsal at Dodworth's, as appointed.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS. POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6¼ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of TWELFTH NIGHT, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at the above saloon, at 8 o'clock.
This Reading will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store; also of Mr. C. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door.

CONCERT.—MISS C. A. DINGLEY HAS THE pleasure of announcing to her friends and the public that she will give her First Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. She will be assisted by Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING, Mr. MACCONKEY, and a select chorus under the direction of
Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, Pianist.
Admission, 50 cents, commencing at 8 o'clock.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent, the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—ALL DRIVERS OF Carriages are notified that they must set down their company with their horses' heads up Irving-place, and take up in reverse order. This order will be strictly enforced. By order of the Hack Inspector.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—PARTIES HOLDING tickets for the ball are informed that the doors of the Academy will be opened at 7½, and the dancing commence at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—GENTLEMEN CONnected with the military who propose attending the ball, are respectfully requested by the Committee to appear in their uniform.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 BROADWAY—Open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depôt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL ORIGINAL.
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
FOR MARCH.

Buy it and compare it with any other Magazine for the month. Take it home to your family, and rest assured you will find in its pages no skepticism or lack of human sympathy, while its articles are all calculated to interest, amuse and instruct.

Among its rich contents for March will be found the continuation of the
GREAT LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
Splendidly illustrated, from the pen of a most eminent writer, and giving the best delineation ever yet written of the character of him who was "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."
OPEN THE CHURCH DOORS,
A very remarkable and suggestive Poem.
CUBA IN A SPANISH WAR WITH MEXICO,
A very remarkable article, prophetic, and from the pen of one who speaks by authority.
THE AMERICAN DRAMA,
A just, candid, and severe criticism upon the decline of the Histrionic Art.
MY THIRTY YEARS OUT OF THE U. S. SENATE,
Not by Col. Benton, but by the original, (not Jacobs,) but Major JACK DOWNING.
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF BEARDS,
A rare article, containing 34 engravings on wood, showing the different styles of Beards since the days of Homer.
THE FINE ARTS IN NEW-YORK,
Showing up the recent exhibitions.
For sale wholesale and retail by the trade and all dealers in the United States and Canadas.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers, No. 371 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO, will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

VALENTINES.

A POETICAL EFFUSION BY CUPID.

On Valentine's day all the handsome and gay
Will hasten to two ninety three in Broadway,
Where RANNEY shows forth a most splendid display,
Where presents are constantly given away.
A gift with each Book and each Valentine sold
Is presented to you in the shape of bright gold.
Do you ask, with a look and a tone of surprise,
How a readable book brings a valuable prize?
The reason is this, the patrons are many,
Who daily, and hourly call upon RANNEY;
He is kind and obliging, as you will discover,
When you visit his store like a sensible lover.

The presents given with the valentines are magnificent. A gift presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!
The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway. We are prepared to supply schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers, tutors and professors of every department, literature, fine arts and science; families with tutors and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c; and teachers with desirable engagements. Principals will please forward their circulars for the inspection of patrons, &c. Schools bought and sold on commission. Boarding and day schools for sale. Wanted, several teachers for the South.
SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, *Times* Office.

CHORAL SINGING.—MR. GEORGE LEACH, assisted by Miss MARIA LEACH, will, in a few days, commence a class of ladies and gentlemen, having a knowledge of reading, for the practice of choral singing. Terms $5 per quarter, in advance. Classes for rudimental instruction every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington-square. Terms $1 per month, in advance. Private lessons in singing and piano-forte. No. 249 West 24th-st.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10.—ELEGANT WRITING EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 669 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, so that any lady or gentleman can write an elegant style with ease, elegance and comfort. Private lessons only $10. Two seats vacant.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. It is valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with B. L. YATES & CO., No. 639 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate.
READ & LATHROP.

LOST.—$20 REWARD.—ON THE MORNING OF the 9th inst., between 11th and 13th-sts., on the 4th av., a small GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 2,482, marked F. W.; chain, two seals and key attached, the key without a pipe. The finder will please leave the above with C. ALLISON, No. 101 Charles-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, a promissory note of $25, drawn by G. & B. Beekman to the order of James Swort. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above-named note, as payment has been stopped.
C. R. CROOK.

DOG LOST.—ON TUESDAY LAST A SMALL yellow-colored DOG was lost in the upper part of the City; has long ears and wearing a black leather collar. Any person having found him, and will bring him to No. 15 St. Mark's-place, will receive a reward of $5.

FOUND—ON DIVISION-AV., BROOKLYN, E. D., a bundle of law papers. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 3 Maiden lane, up stairs.

FOUND—IN FOURTEENTH-ST., A BLUE ENAMELED BRACELET, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 790 Washington-st.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. SIMPSON & CO., No. 181 Bowery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $450; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (12,600 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern,
20,000 tons Scranton Coal,
mainly prepared sizes.
For particulars, apply at Auction-room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant lady. Has lived in that capacity for many years: is now at liberty and without incumbrance. Is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family. No objections to go with a family to California, or any part of the country. Will be found valuable help. Reference of the very highest respectability. Address for this week, HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a very good laundress; understands meats, soups, &c.; the other will do either housework or chamberwork; is a neat sewer and fond of children; both understand their business and will be found willing and obliging. Apply to No. 307 Bowery. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS LADIES' MAID OR as nurse to grown children, by a respectable girl. Also, as cook, and to wash and iron, by a middle aged English Protestant woman. Also, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady man, who is competent in his business, and can be highly recommended by some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. E., No. 893 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry, baking; wages $7 a month. Also, a competent waitress, does fine washing and ironing, or family sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and most competent woman; is a good thorough cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found perfectly willing and obliging; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a steady and most reliable servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference: would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of honest, faithful and capable domestic servants, suitable for all stations, in City or country, at the office No. 240 Grand st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a strong, healthy, respectable woman. Herself and baby can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 16th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 122 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful woman for general housework or cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough, plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, gets up all kinds of fine washing in improved style; is a person who can be relied upon, and studies the interest of her employer. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirées, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 28 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS by applying early to-day at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., can obtain servants of a superior class in every department of household work, and with good reference. No efforts spared to secure the best on hand; American, English, Scotch, Protestants, and others.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address R. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; none but those who are fully competent, and with the best recommendations, need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, EXPERIENCED IN a law office. CHRISTIE & FAIRBANKS, No. 29 Wall st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIgent girl, (American preferred,) as nurse. None need apply without good City references, at No. 38 Charlton-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address M. P., Box 68, Sing Sing, New-York.

$5 A DAY.—INTELLIGENT LADIES ARE wanted to procure subscribers for Marie Louise Hankin and Fannie Lucele's new *Journal of Fashion*; also, one to get advertisements. Others are now clearing $25 to $30 per week. Office No. 335 Broadway, room 18.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 173 AND 175 HUDSON-ST., near St. John's Park; gentlemen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in a respectable, strictly private family, where there are no other boarders and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; location must be pleasant, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., and not above Clermont-av. Address, with particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, O. V., Box No. 918, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO CHILDREN, residing within ten minutes' walk of either of the ferries, wish to obtain two or three Christian young men as boarders; those who desire a home where comfort and quiet are sought, rather than show and gaiety, and who can bring the best references (which will be also given) may inquire at No. 214 Livingston-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a family where there are no other boarders; the best of references given. At the lower end of Madison, Henry, or East Broadway, preferred. Address, stating terms, W. N. D. *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or good boarding-house, from 10th to 14th sts., West. References exchanged. Address W. J., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 163 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIdence on Grace Church-st., Rye, 5 minutes from depôt, with 2½ acres of land or more, if purchaser desires. Price $8,000, with carriage house and barn. Also, to lease or sell, a house and one acre on same street, and small barn eligibly located. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB NAILS, NAILS penetrating the flesh, extracted in five minutes, without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter-cellar, on the north side of 37th st., known as No. 147 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements; it will be sold at a bargain and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above; it is in perfect order and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gas-fitter.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A BARGAIN.—A new modern two-story basement frame house 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard finished corniced centre pieces, gas pipes, &c., all built with the best materials in the best manner. Lot 50x100 feet front, court, &c., situated on Madison-st., second house east from Classon-av., only two blocks from Fulton-av., the location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Price $3,200. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 56 feet 5 inches on 5th-av.; 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 155 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 134 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW BROWN-STONE and brick-front four-story English basement house No. 142 West 40th-st., finely finished with all the modern improvements, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, on the brow of Murray-hill, distant but 35 minutes by cars from St. Paul's Church. Terms easy. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey, corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2 to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms.
Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms, on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 184 Allen above Stanton-st. Lot 18x85, house 18x40, in good order. The present occupant would be glad to continue under a lease at a fair rent. Inquire at the office of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT TEN minutes' walk from the ferry, a row of elegant built houses containing modern improvements. The same are offered at cost prices and will positively be sold at very small advances of cash. Call at No. 79 Jersey-av. at KERNEY & HALLADY'S office.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT AStoria, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN STONE house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be so'd as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ.:—No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 174 Canton-st., fourth door north of Hanson-place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $5,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

$6,200 ONLY, WILL BUY THAT NEW and beautiful brown-stone house, finely situated on Green, west from Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE— Very desirable unincumbered Western property. Inquire of JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, OPPOSITE THE Park, on Mansion square, the residence of the late Matthew J. Myers. The grounds contain between three and four acres, and are stocked with all desirable shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. The mansion cost $12,000, is in complete order, well lighted throughout with gas, and heated with a furnace. The mansion is situate in a healthy locality, desirable neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of churches and excellent schools; a few hundred feet of the principal business streets, three-quarters of a mile distant from the Hudson River Railroad, over which ten trains pass daily to the City of New-York. The property is intersected by the Fallkill Creek, and over 600 feet street front on Mansion-square. It is well worthy the attention of parties who desire to unite and secure for themselves Summer or permanent residences within three hours' ride from the City, and combining the advantages of a City and country home. A litographic view of the house and a map of the grounds can be seen at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A CAPITAL COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUtifully situated at Hempstead, Long Island, a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Station, and 22 miles from New-York, with double coach-house, barn, stabling for 4 horses and 4 cows, wagon house, shed, ice-house, &c. The house stands on an acre of ground, laid out with shade and fruit trees, gardens, &c. It has a frontage of 40 feet, with handsome portico, and a wing of 30 feet, also with portico. The whole property is in good order. Immediate possession. Price $5,800. If required, 10 acres can be had at a moderate price. A first class seminary, and four places of worship within a few minutes' walk. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I. The trains start from South Ferry.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Albany Post Road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, with 4 to 7 acres, with all the necessary out-buildings. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av., New-York, before 10 o'clock. Persons wishing to look at the premises can do so by hack from the Yonkers Depôt.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the town of Darien, on the New-Haven Road, half mile from the station, three from Stamford; a good cottage house, containing 8 rooms, garden, orchard and 14 acres of land, one of thrifty wood, pleasantly located, in view of the Sound; healthy, ground elevated; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars, inquire of S. R. FANSHAW, No. 363 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DIFFERENCE IN CASH—A country residence in Westchester County, 30 minutes from New-York and 5 from depôt or wharf. Italian cottage house, and none but first class surround it; barn, productive garden, fruit, &c.; on high ground, healthy, fine scenery and river view. If not sold, will be leased. Terms easy. Address X., *Times* Office, or Box No. 3,710 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms, and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depôt. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¾ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 252 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—AN elegant new gothic cottage, 54x48, first-class, built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out and well fruited; ¾ths of a mile from depôt, 21 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 18 acres of land. It is on high ground, neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

TO LET—NO. 38 WALKER-ST., WEST OF BROADway, that first-class 5-story marble-front building, 96x25 feet, with three openings in the rear of basement and first story, with iron shutters; plate glass and rolling shutters in front; suitable for dry goods, clothing or hardware. This building will be let or leased low to a good tenant. Apply to A. L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st., or to T. LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-PROOF STORE No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. Also, the 2-story and attic house No. 63 Amity st., with Croton water, gas, &c. To good tenants the above property will be leased at a reasonable price. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas and Croton water, bath room, &c., &c. The neighborhood is very respectable. Rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to
RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 33 16th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished; rent $1,600 per annum; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 68 9th st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is heated by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The premises over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., consisting of suites of rooms newly fitted up with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, gas fixtures complete, heater, &c., &c. To a desirable tenant the premises will be rented at a low price; apply at the Bank. For sale, one of Herring's extra size safes, to be sold at half price; is in perfect order.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The large first-class store No. 148 Atlantic-st. to let and the fixtures for sale. Any one desirous of engaging in the retail dry goods business will find it to their advantage to examine the premises. The store and location is not to be excelled in South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st.

REDUCED RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT.—A cottage and half an acre of ground, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Ferry—10 rooms, fine view of the Bay, and surrounded by large forest trees. Rent $400. Address R. E. B., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-Office.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT for six months from the 15th April or 1st of May, a small furnished cottage in the country, within convenient distance of New-York. Rent must be moderate. Address P. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE. FIVE OR SIX rooms and back basement, with gas, bath and Croton water. First floor preferred. Situation between 10th and 40th sts. 3d and 6th avs. Address R. P., Chatham-square Post-office, giving location and rent.

WANTED—TO LEASE, SOME TENEMENT houses for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply or address STORE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. 26, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of GEORGE DUBOIS, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Greene County, containing 96 acres of tillage land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling-houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very valuable farms, beautifully situated, abounding in good fruit and worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing good farms, viz.: One farm, 214 acres; do., 120, 100, 66, 90, 84, 86, 70, 68, 60, 58 and 40 acres each, and building sites from one acre to ten acres; one beautiful farm of 40 acres, good buildings, nearly new abundance of all kinds of fruit, good garden, large lawn of shade trees round the house, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a superior place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.
MADISON, Feb. 11, 1858.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, A FARM, CONTAINing about 15 acres; there are two dwellings, and all the necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, a good garden, and excellent water; it is situated about 20 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold or let low, if applied for immediately. Inquire of WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, or of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR JEWELRY, Western land, a good farm or insurance stock, two houses in Brooklyn, well rented and not heavily encumbered; also, six houses in New-York, will be exchanged for vacant lots, unencumbered.
SAM. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.,
from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1½ to 3 P. M.

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—The house situated on elevated ground; prospect fine; one hour from town, two minutes' walk from railroad depôt; land from two to forty acres; house, outbuildings, fruit, air, water, and neighborhood, all unexceptionable. Apply to R. H. McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other out-buildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-slip, in the store.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM—93 acres; 6 wood, 6¼ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT OR NEAR THE PLANK road to Hackensack, N. J., of 34½ acres, dwelling-house, barn, orchard, timber. Soil first rate. On a stage route, only eight miles from Hoboken. Inquire of
J. J. TALLMAN, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON STATEN Island, fifty acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the island for residences. Would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, 15 ACRES OF LAND, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Trinidad, 10th Dec., 1857.

REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF the Government of Trinidad, two Steam Vessels, one of which is to ply in the Gulf of Paria every day in the year (except Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday,) on one day in each week, and on a second day in each alternate week, from Port of Spain to Cedros and back to Port of Spain, a distance of 60 miles each way, touching at Couva, Sandy Bay, San Fernando, La Brea, and the Irois Forest; and on four days in each week from Port of Spain to San Fernando, and back to Port of Spain, a distance of 30 miles each way, touching at Couva, and in each case at such other places as the Colonial Government may from time to time require or direct. The special days in each week on which these services are respectively to be performed, the hours of departure from, and the period of stay at, the several stations, to be fixed by the Colonial Government, and no change to be made in them without its consent.

The vessel to carry, free of charge, the mails, policemen on duty, and prisoners and their baggage, and Government stores, and her Majesty's troops at the lowest rate charged for passengers.

Passengers to be conveyed at rates not exceeding one dollar to San Fernando, and three dollars to Cedros, with proportionate rates to the intermediate stations.

Each vessel to be at the disposition of the Colonial Government for special and extraordinary services, at a fixed rate of remuneration.

Tenders to be made for the performance of this service by vessels, one of which must be of not less than 70-horse power, and 150 feet in length, and the other, being intended as a reserve vessel, of not less than 45-horse power, and 120 feet in length, with a draught not exceeding, in either case, two and a half (2½) feet, with coals on board. The engines to be on the low pressure principle. The average speed to be not less than 12 knots per hour for the larger steamer, and 10 for the smaller.

The service to commence on as early a day as possible after the [illegible] October, 1858. The tenders to specify the amount to be charged against the Colonial Government for each day on which one of the vessels shall actually ply, and the day on which the service is to commence.

Payments will be made monthly by the Colonial Government; but no payment will be made under any circumstances whatever for those days on which neither vessel shall ply, and, in addition, a penalty amounting to one-fourth of the payment so deducted will be charged for each day on which neither vessel shall ply, if neglect on the part of the contractors or their servants is shown to be the cause thereof.

Good security to be given in a sum of not less than £2,000 for the performance of the contract for a term of not less than three years.

The accommodations required are, a saloon capable of holding not less than eighty (80) passengers, with a separate ladies' saloon, and appropriate fittings for steerage passengers, with water-closets for both classes.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than the [illegible] of April next, at his office in Port of Spain, in this Island. Signed,
THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, Col. Secretary.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve, rain or shine. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as above, the entire richly carved furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocade, made to order, in use but four months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the best instruments ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, marble tops; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French-plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade, and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet, and Brussels carpets; dining-room and chamber furniture, solid and richly polished extension dining-table; elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description; silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c, with which the sale will commence.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st. Auction sale of looking glasses, frames, engravings, &c., &c., on six months' credit, approved notes, except bills under $100. R. K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, (as they are going out of the business,) at their salesroom, No 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold, pier, oval and mantel glasses; pier, oval and mantel frames; pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany O. G. double-band, single-band and bevel glasses of all sizes and kinds; 5,000 mahogany double-band and bevel, single-band and bevel, and plain bevel frames, all sizes; also, a large lot pine back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings in gilt, rosewood black walnut and oak frames; looking-glass plates, &c., &c., &c.; also, an invoice of Britannia and plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, poney cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 and THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry and diamonds, to close advances, in all containing about $20,000, consisting of elegant sets of diamond, pearl and opal, all set in the finest gold. Also, scarf and shirt pins, bracelets, brooches, ear rings, studs and sleeve-buttons, stone and shell; cameo sets and single pieces; watches of the finest description of English, Swiss and French movements; fob and guard chains, coral work, loose stones, &c.; watch keys, chatelaines, and other fine gold jewelry in great variety. Also, curiosities and articles of vertu, silver and copper coins of the time of Trajan; snuff box in bass relief, Rezzio and mosaic; Stuart heart emblem, enamel of Henry IV. and Countess of Salisbury, and others equally rare and valuable, all of which will be positively sold without reserve to repay advances.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at No. 30 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, a large and valuable lot of furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson brocatel, sofas, lounges, &c., velvet carpets, marble-top centre tables, pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, gothic chairs, vases, curtains, fancy chairs, music stand, &c. Bedrooms: rosewood Jenny Lind bedstead, washstand, bureaus, marble-top wardrobes, chairs, mattresses, bedding, blankets, counterpanes, &c., self-rocking cradle, complete suites of mahogany, black walnut, &c. Dining-room: oak carved extension table, chairs, clocks, Brussels carpets, China glass, oil-cloth, kitchen ware, &c. Ferry boats leave Peck and James slips every five minutes.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bureaus, dressing bureaus, inclosed washstands, extension table, suite cottage furniture, black walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bed clothing, &c. Also, chandeliers, looking-glasses, plated casters, decanters, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. The sale will be peremptory. Advances made on goods consigned for sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., TO MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about 125 fine Flemish and French pictures, in rich gilt frames, by celebrated masters of ancient and modern schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Vosberg, Van Honden, Muller, De Lille, Postelle Fleury, Le Bool, Le Brun, Portiem, Du Bac Van Huyt, Le Moyre, Van Konder, Van Gell, Roelker, Poitrion, Veith and other artists of equal merit.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve-buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, sets of mosaic, cameo and lava brooches and drops, jewelry in cases, cameo and gold-stone bracelets, gold and silver pencil cases, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general variety of household furniture, Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods can be boxed and shipped on the premises.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany piano and rosewood melodeon, mahogany and walnut dress bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, work and glove boxes, paintings, engravings, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of Hardware, cutlery, heavy and German goods, shovels, hoes, &c, will take place on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms cash. Also, 40 6-barreled revolvers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
Gentlemen's Gold Watches of all descriptions,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
Gold Vest Chains for gentlemen,
Gold Chatelaine Chains for Ladies,
Earrings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Rings,
and all kinds of jewelry for sale
at less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78		
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21		
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00		
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99		
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95		
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78		
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,504 69
			$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year			148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858			$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct.Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd, of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856.) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW.	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting at the Astor House, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. JOHN T. YELVERTON, President.

$5.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate worth five times the amount, situated on Broadway, Brooklyn, within 15 minutes (by omnibus) of the ferries. Apply to THOMAS IRWIN & SON, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

$50.000 TO LEND ON BOND AND Mortgage, in one or more sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

$3.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3,692, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliaud, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster.
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.. NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
FEB. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27-law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have been before the Committee on former occasions, whose cases are not yet disposed of, will please be in attendance.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED in the matter of widening Duane-st., was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., at the house of Benjamin & Fuller, No. 94 Chatham-st. ROBERT JONES, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion, a Committee, consisting of W. L. CONCKLIN, CHAS. M. CHURCH, and MICHAEL LEHMAN, was appointed to take measures for opposing the same, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 …… 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 …… 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 …… 1858	Wednesday, March 3 …… 1858
Saturday, March 13 …… 1858	Wednesday, March 31 …… 1858
Saturday, April 10 …… 1858	Wednesday, April 28 …… 1858
Saturday, April 14 …… 1858	Wednesday, May 12 …… 1858
Saturday, May 8 …… 1858	Wednesday, May 26 …… 1858
Saturday, May 22 …… 1858	Wednesday, June 9 …… 1858
Saturday, June 8 …… 1858	Wednesday, June 23 …… 1858
Saturday, June 19 …… 1858	Wednesday, July 3 …… 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star…Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel……March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday……April 10	Wednesday……April 28
Saturday……May 22	Wednesday……June 9
Saturday……July 3	Wednesday……July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 3 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.
THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. WM. B. EDGAR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES REDMOND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York,
WM. B. EDGAR.
YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.
REUBEN HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858. JAMES QUINN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
This ship is ready to receive freight this Thursday A. M

FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT BY THE CHARLESTON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The owners of this line give notice that hereafter all goods destined for CHARLESTON, and all places SOUTH and SOUTHWEST, connected therewith, will be taken on board side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, NASHVILLE,
JAMES ADGER, and MARION,
at as LOW RATES as by any other conveyance.
MEASUREMENT GOODS 10 CENTS PER FOOT, AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
For freight, apply on board at Pier No. 4 North River, or to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ANSONIA, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair, will resume her place in the line, leaving New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bridgeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock. For further information, inquire of THOMAS LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BAMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, Feb. 12, inst. Freight must be delivered to us the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JUSTIN CAMPBELL and CHARLES GARO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
ja7-law8wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON and LOUISA M. his wife, against WILLIAM M. THORP.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 2d day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey-court, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1858.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
4f-law6wTh* No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES BARRY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dec. 12, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action has been, this day, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.
JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.
JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,
ja28-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES S. SALTER Plaintiff, against MARY SALTER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant, MARY SALTER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, this day, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 143 Fulton-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
ja7-law6wTh* WILLIAM DODGE, Plaintiff's Att'y.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.
WILLIAM WEST, insolvent.
By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL,
d17-law10wTh his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor, notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the 9th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. d24-law10wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.
ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 153 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-law6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.
d2-law6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.
s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press-work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GEORGE H. CLARK, A. H. BRUMMELL, ROBERT A. ADAMS, JOHN R. LYDECKER. } Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

MUNICIPAL.

The Purchase of Ward's Island.

Opinion of Mayor Tiemann—Interesting Proceedings.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places, Alderman MURRAY, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, under Alderman TUCKER's resolution, to consider the matter of purchasing that portion of Ward's Island that is yet in the hands of private parties.

Alderman ADAMS requested Alderman TUCKER to state the condition of the matter, as he was the author of the resolution which had called the Committee together.

Alderman TUCKER stated that he had offered the resolution because the subject of the purchase had been before the Common Council several times, on the ground that it was an absolute necessity, and because he believed the last action in the matter was wrong. The following resolution from the Board of Councilmen was called up in the Board of Aldermen, late on the last night of the session of 1857, and pushed through under the gag—or previous question:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New-York be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint one arbiter, to meet with one arbiter to be appointed by the owner, ALEX. McCOTTER, of all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, or the City of New-York, on Ward's (formerly Great Barn) Island, which two arbiters, if they cannot agree, shall have the power to select a third, provided said McCOTTER can give such satisfactory title as shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel; and said decision shall be binding, for the purchase of said property, by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

That resolution, (continued Alderman TUCKER) placed the purchase of the property entirely in the hands of two men—one to be appointed by Mayor WOOD, and the other by Mr. McCOTTER—and took all control of the price to be paid out of the hands of the Common Council. He had opposed it on that ground, and Alderman ADAMS had endeavored to secure an amendment to it, by which the arbiters should report to the Board what agreement could be made, and leave the power to complete the transaction with the Common Council. But the amendment was voted down immediately, and the resolution was passed as it stood. It was claimed at the time that there was no object in hurrying the matter through, and that there was no doubt the selection of an arbiter for the City would be left to Mayor TIEMANN, who was to enter upon the duties of his office in a few days. I did not credit that statement, and believing there was something wrong, I voted against the resolution. But, as I have before said, it passed under the gag. I then took some interest in watching its progress. I did watch it, and I found that *the resolution passed on the evening of the 31st of December, was signed by Mayor Wood on the 31st of December, and that Mayor Wood appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. Schermerhorn, Arbiter, on the 31st of December. The whole thing was concluded that evening.* That satisfied me, and that was why I offered the resolution I did offer. What I desire is, that if the property is to be purchased by the City, and if Mr. McCOTTER is as anxious to sell it as he appears to be, *let him put a price upon it*, so that we may know something of what we are to pay for it. That is surely a fair way of dealing. But Mr. McCOTTER does not propose to do that in this particular instance. He says, let Mayor Wood appoint an Arbiter for the City, and I will appoint one for myself, *and what they agree upon, both parties shall be bound by*. That is not the way any member of the Common Council would transact his own business. He would like to have at least an approximation to what he was likely to be called upon to pay before he would let the entire control of the purchase go out of his hands. I repeat it, gentlemen, I think the proceeding is wrong, and that the sooner the resolution is repealed the better it will be for the interests of the City. It is not as if we were in any immediate need of the property—we are not; and why not purchase it in a regular way, by which we shall have some idea of what we are doing, if it is to be purchased at the present time.

Mr. ALEXANDER McCOTTER, who had been present during Alderman TUCKER's remarks, now desired to say a few words. He said he was the owner of a portion of the land in question and agent for the rest. The Commissioners of Emigration owned about 100 acres; the City owned 79, and he owned 31. Some years ago the City purchased a portion of Ward's Island at the rate of $1,500 per acre, and at that time Mayor TIEMANN, who was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, desired him to secure the rest of it for the City. He subsequently secured an additional portion, and offered it to the City for $97,000, but the Common Council would not take it at that price, which was an average of about $2,000 an acre. Since then I have secured considerable more dry land and the whole is now much more valuable. I told Alderman TUCKER and others when they desired me to name the price at which I would sell it to the City, that I would name an arbiter, and let the City name another, and that both parties should be bound by the arbiters' decision. That proposition was presented to the Common Council, with a resolution giving the Mayor power to appoint the arbiter for the City, and it was adopted. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it was a perfectly fair transaction all the way through.

Mr. McCOTTER showed a map of the property, with lines bounding the portions owned by different parties.

Alderman ADAMS suggested that as Mr. McCOTTER had quoted from Mayor TIEMANN, perhaps it would be well to have the Mayor present, that they might hear his views of the matter. He was sent for accordingly, and after a statement, in brief, by Alderman ADAMS, of what had transpired,

Mayor TIEMANN said: I was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and of the Aldermanic Committee that arranged for what of Ward's Island was purchased at that time. I think it was in 1852, and we paid $1,500 an acre for it, which, I thought, was a very high price. We bought 69 acres; then we traded with the House of Refuge people for some that they had.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, do you think it important that the City should own the whole Island?

Mayor TIEMANN—Only that the City may have entire control over it. There is a portion of it on which there is an hotel or tavern, which is a great nuisance in that locality, and if the City owned the property it would be under the control of the City authorities. But in what Mr. McCOTTER proposes to sell, he claims the streets that have been laid out and the water right. Now, any one purchasing property, owns to the centre of the street, as a matter of course, and if a street is closed the ground reverts to the owner *at the time it is closed*.

Mr. McCOTTER—Ought not a purchaser to pay for the water right?

Mayor TIEMANN—Did those who claim the water-right now ever pay for it? Those who buy the fronting land have a preëmption right.

Mr. McCOTTER—The deed don't say so.

Alderman ADAMS—I think that water-right claim is rather sharp practice, Mr. McCOTTER.

Mr. McCOTTER—If I have no right to it, let it be settled by Counsel to the Corporation and I have no more to say.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, what of the claimed necessity for this land for burial purposes?

Mayor TIEMANN—As to the necessity of more land for burial purposes, there is no such necessity. We have enough of land there now, for burial purposes, to serve the City for one thousand years. All we want it for is that we may have control of the Island.

Mr. McCOTTER—Perhaps so, if you continue to throw the bodies in by thousands into a pit together.

Mayor TIEMANN—We have pits enough dug now, in a space 400 feet square, to last for 25 years.

Mr. McCOTTER—It's not a very nice way of burying people. There was a man on the Island the other day looking for a particular body, and they had to turn up some fifty others before they could get at it.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well; they put them all back again right, didn't they?

Mr. McCOTTER—Yes, I believe so.

Mayor TIEMANN—That's the way it has to be done.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Mayor, how much do you think the land is worth—you are quite familiar with the locality?

Mayor TIEMANN—I would not give more than $1,500 an acre for it, except for a small portion that is improved. When we bought before we paid a very large price.

Mr. McCOTTER—I don't think so.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well, I do; and I know that Mr. MOTT, who is now a clerk in the Register's office, swore that he received $10,000 for what he did in the matter. From that little circumstance I had arrived at the conclusion that if $10,000 could be paid for such a purpose, the person making the sale thought he had secured a very good price.

Mr. McCOTTER—I don't think you ought to reflect upon Mr. MOTT in the matter. I don't think anything has been said against the character of Mr. MOTT or myself. That was a fair transaction—there was nothing wrong about it—I had to wait so long for my money that I was obliged to do something.

Mayor TIEMANN—I have always said that the City should buy the property whenever it could be bought for a fair price. I thought $1,500 an acre about double what it was worth when we purchased before, and I would not consent that we should give more than that price for it now.

Mr. McCOTTER—There is some of it that I paid $4,500 an acre for.

Mayor TIEMANN—That is very strange, for the owner offered it to me, within six months, for about half that sum.

Mr. McCOTTER—Property has increased some in value within the past five years.

Mayor TIEMANN—Perhaps so in some localities. But I say we paid more than twice what it was worth when we bought before.

Mr. McCOTTER—How about lots in Manhattanville? I guess you have doubled on some there within the last five years.

Mayor TIEMANN—Manhattanville is all right. It has been settled some time now, but I have no lots that I want to sell.

Alderman READ—Mr. Mayor, I suppose if the City did not propose buying this land, it would not be considered worth more than $250 an acre.

Mayor TIEMANN—No, Sir, it would not.

Alderman TUCKER—Before the Committee adjourns, I want to state that what I find fault with is the proposition to put the whole control of the matter into the hands of two men; so that, no matter what they report, we must stand by it. Let Mr. McCOTTER, if he wants to sell, name his price, so that we may know something about it. His not doing so is what I complain of.

Mr. McCOTTER—I have resigned the privilege of doing that.

Alderman TUCKER—It's nothing more nor less than another Lowber concern.

Mr. McCOTTER—You are very unkind to make such a remark as that, Alderman TUCKER.

Alderman TUCKER—Well, I don't know that you are as bad, but that is my opinion of the matter.

The proceedings closed at this point, and the Committee adjourned.

The Unleased Ferry at the Battery.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries met yesterday for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Comptroller in relation to the unauthorized use of a portion of the Battery enlargement by the Staten Island Ferry Company. The Comptroller recommended to the Common Council the propriety of memorializing the Legislature for authority to establish a ferry from the East River extremity of the Battery, and to change the tenure by which the City holds the Battery. When the Comptroller's communication had been read, Alderman ADAMS asked Mr. JACOB L. SMITH (nominal lessee of the Staten Island Ferry) if he had any objection to being examined in relation to the extent of the Company's authority for running ferry boats from the Battery.

Mr. SMITH said he knew nothing about the new ferry and could not give any information on the subject.

Alderman ADAMS then asked Mr. GEORGE LAW, who was present, whether the new ferry from the Battery was his. He replied that it was not, but if the Committee desired it, he would relate all he knew in relation to the matter.

Mr. LAW was then sworn and examined by Alderman ADAMS. He said he was President of the Corporation known as the Staten Island Ferry Company. In answer to a question in relation to the Battery enlargement, he said he was not the contractor for the enlargement of the Battery, but he had an assignment of three-fourths of the contract, as security for money loaned by him to the contractor, Mr. CONKLIN. The pier or bridge from which the ferry to New-Brighton, Factoryville and Bergen Point, was run, was not built by him, but by the contractor, for the purpose of landing stone for the Battery wall. The bridge had not been used for that purpose only when the Street Commissioner and Engineer interfered and prevented the contractor from proceeding with the wall, for the reason that, in their opinion, the stone wall of the work was not sufficiently settled.

Alderman ADAMS remarked that it was pretty well settled now, for it had washed out into the channel. He thought that unless something was done, the channel would be filled in before the proposed enlargement would have been completed. The Committee on Ferries had visited the Battery, and were surprised at finding a ferry established there without authority, and without producing any revenue to the City. He wished Mr. LAW to give some information as to the authority on which the Staten Island Ferry Company presumed to use the Battery.

Mr. LAW said he knew nothing of the matter. He thought the Directors of the Company must have caused the boats to be run. The pier beside the Contractor's bridge was built by Mr. VANDERBILT some years ago for ferry purposes, and subsequently sold to other parties. Boats had been run from that section before the bridge was erected, and they had continued running ever since. That was all he knew of the matter.

Alderman ADAMS thought it was strange that no one interested in the ferry seemed to know by what right boats had been run from that point, a privilege which the Comptroller had estimated to be worth $3,000 a year to the City, if leased for ferry purposes. He then asked Mr. SMITH what he knew in the matter. Mr. S. said he knew nothing about it. The boats, he thought, had been run from that point for six years, or more.

Alderman ADAMS thought that if anything detrimental to the ferry interest had existed for a much shorter time than that, he (Mr. SMITH) should have known it.

Alderman MURRAY asked Mr. LAW who were the securities for the Battery enlargement contractors.

Mr. LAW said he did not know. All he knew about the Battery enlargment was that he loaned money, and had as security an assignment on three-fourths of the contract.

Alderman ADAMS said the Committee, with the information they had, would feel obliged to report that the Ferry Company had committed a grave violation of law.

There were no other parties present who were interested in the matter. And, after directing the Clerk to notify the contractor, engineer, and others, to attend the next meeting, the Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

A PLANK-ROAD ON BROADWAY.—There were some additional plans for improving the Broadway pavement, for horse-travel, before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, yesterday. Later in the day there was a debate between Alderman TUCKER and Alderman BOOLE, in relation to the best plan for securing the desired improvement. Alderman TUCKER favored grooving in accordance with the specimen done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board a few days ago, while Alderman BOOLE favored planking the entire street, with prepared wood—the planking to be five inches thick. It is probable that the Committee will report soon.

☞ The Councilmen Committee on Railroads met in the City Hall on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, but no witnesses appearing, nothing was done. Adjourned to Thursday week.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The Standing Committees were appointed for the present year.

Ward's Island—Messrs. Morgan, Carrigan, Curtis, Jellinghaus and Cumming.

Marine Hospital—Messrs. Purdy, Morgan, Jellinghaus, Curtis, Hunt and Carrigan.

Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Hunt, Curtis and Morgan.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Carrigan and Jellinghaus.

Committee on Purchases—Messrs. Purdy, Cumming and Curtis.

Committee on Out-door Poor—Messrs. Purdy, Jellinghaus and Hunt.

Committee on Labor—Messrs. Carrigan, Jellinghaus, and the Vice President.

Castle-Garden Committee—Messrs. Cummings, Carrigan and Jellinghaus.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Curtis, Morgan and Hunt.

Committee on County Bills—Messrs. Curtis, Morgan and Cumming.

A communication was forwarded from DAVID OGDEN, Esq., the nature of which will be best understood from its transcription. The writer is Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, a Member of Congress from Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Such testimony as you have furnished in the case of DARBY SHEA, is precisely to the point I wish to establish. Can you obtain such testimony as to any recent cases? I have reason to believe that some of the German Principalities directly promote immigration of criminals and paupers. Could you not get information among some of the inmates of Ward's Island? Can it be shown that criminals charged with political offences have been sent over? The case you give shows that a nobleman and large landed proprietor has connived at pauper immigration. Can it be shown that Emigrant Aid Societies of Europe, or Commissioners of Poorhouses, or any of the political Governments of Europe have done so? I wish to present the facts in a strong and just light. I fear I may ask too much trouble at your hands. But you have facilities for getting such facts as exist, which I know not of elsewhere. The Committee have the matter under consideration, and the information is promptly needed. Very respectfully,

F. R. ZOLLICOFFER.

DAVID OGDEN, Esq., New-York.

A communication was received from Dr. FAY, of Ward's Island, in reference to the propriety of building a Lunatic Asylum on that Island. He states that there are now 104 lunatics under the care of the physicians, but that they are not taken as efficient care of as they might be if a proper asylum were erected for the use of the Department and for their reception.

SEDUCTION OF YOUNG WOMEN AT SEA.

Mr. HUNT, of the Committee on this subject, presented the following as a memorial to Congress, which was signed by the President and adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioners, the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, respectfully represent.

That by the laws of the said State of New-York the care and protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York are committed to your petitioners;

That during the last two or three years the frequent complaints made to your petitioners by female emigrants arriving at the above port, of ill treatment and abuse from the captains and other officers of some of the vessels engaged in the passenger business, caused your petitioners to investigate the subject, and from such investigation your petitioners regret to be obliged to say that since the diminution in the number of cabin passengers in sailing ships, produced by the rapid steam communication between this and the Eastern islands and Continent, propriety and decent observances on the part of the officers of many ships have very frequently been departed from.

That, after reaching the high seas from European ports the captain frequently selects some unprotected female from among his passengers, induces her to visit his cabin, and, when there, abusing his authority as commander, partly by threats and partly by promises of marriage, accomplishes her ruin, and retains her in his quarters for the rest of his voyage for the indulgence of his vicious passions, and the purposes of prostitution.

That the other officers of the ship, having no apprehension for the commission of a common breach of duty with him, often imitate the example of their superior; and when the poor friendless women thus seduced arrive at this port they are thrust from the ship upon shore and abandoned to their fate without any remedy for the past wrong which has been done upon them.

That such occurrences as above described have become so frequent that your petitioners feel it their duty to ask for legislative interposition to put an end to these flagrant offences on the part of officers of vessels; and for that purpose, the acts being done on the high seas and out of the jurisdiction of the States, appeal to your honorable bodies, and respectfully ask for such an amendment to the passenger laws as may prevent, by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increasing evil and wrong.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed.) GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

The annexed is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 10, 1858	3,053
No. emigrants arrived since Feb. 10, 1858	174
Total	3,227
To same date in 1857	7,967

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,906	1,745	1,955
No. inmates in Institution Marine Hospital	106	123	148
Totals	2,012	1,868	2,103

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate rec'd to Feb. 3, 1858	$5,422 00	
Receipts since to Feb. 10, for commutation of alien pas'g's.	1,601 64—	7,023 64
Total		$39,179 53
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 3, 1858	5,865 69	
Current expenses of Jan. 27 and Feb. 3	3,719 02	
Salaries and wages for Jan., '58.	5,048 76—	14,633 47
Balance of Com. Fund		$24,546 06

The Board then adjourned.

☞ Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON will deliver a lecture, to-night, at the Historical Society's Lecture Room, on "The Three Empresses and Three Emperors NAPOLEON," to be illustrated by original paintings.

Fires.

FIRE IN BURLING-SLIP.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of WM. HALSEY & Co.'s drug and paint store, No. 9 Burling-slip, corner of Water-street. It was very soon extinguished. The damage done amounted to about $50, which was chiefly caused by water.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very excellent entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, consisting of three attractive pieces, with singing and dancing, viz., "O'Flanigan and the Fairies" and "New-York as It Is," with Mr. CHANFRAU in both, and the "Pioneer Patriot," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN. Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, Miss FANNY HERRING, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

"DARN DE TORIES!" over and over again exclaims the patriotic negro Jocko, in that thrilling American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum, which house it crowds with a rejoicing multitude every evening. "Ireland As It Is," is played there this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association met on Tuesday evening, at Rev. Mr. HOGARTH's Church, in Henry-street. Mr. GEO. A. BELL presided. The Essay of the evening was read, by J. T. CONCKLING, M. D., subject—"Right *vs.* Wrong." An animated discussion followed the reading. On motion of Mr. THEODORE TILTON, the Association adopted a resolution expressive of the willingness of the Society to coöperate with the New-York Association, in such measures for the benefit of young men as might be approved by both Associations. The resolution received an unanimous vote.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last month 932 patients were treated in this institution, and 20,076 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. *Diseases*—Eye and ear, 68; females, 45; surgical, 121; head and abdomen, 162; heart, throat and lungs, 191; children, skin and vaccination, 237; dental surgery, 108. *Nativity*—United States, 308; Ireland, 581; England, 34; Scotland, 5; Germany, 2; France, 1; Canada, 1. Of the whole number 590 were females.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Officers RAYNER, VAN WAGNER and FROST, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, on Tuesday night arrested three pickpockets in the Brooklyn Athenæum, plying their vocation on some of the hearers of Mr. EVERETT. One gave his name as JOHN JONES, another as HENRY WILSON, and the other as EDWARD EVERETT!

BURGLARS AT GOWANUS.—One night last week the family of Mr. POLLOCK were awakened by the noise as of an auger boring through the door. The daughter rose and called her father, who, seizing his sabre, rushed out in pursuit of the burglars with nothing on but his slippers and shirt. At his apparition the rogues took to their heels and ran away.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Education have recently bought a lot of land on Wilson-street, near Lee-avenue, upon which they intend to erect a Public School building for the Nineteenth Ward. The ground consists of eight lots, and cost $7,500—a pretty steep price.

QUITE IN CHARACTER.—A new hotel was recently opened at Sheepshead Bay, when the proprietor gave a blow-out. The result was that the guests got drunk and broke everything moveable or breakable about the house. We have all heard of Sheepshead Bay before.

BURGLARY.—House No. 57 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a quantity of clothing Tuesday night, while the occupants were at supper.

☞ The receipts of the recent Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Fair, held at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, amounted to the handsome sum of $5,712 21 net.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Culver.

William H. Beman vs. The Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.—Motion by defendant to vacate proceedings; ordered that the order of Oct. 14, 1857 (excepting that Fisk may be continued Receiver so far as to preserve the property that is perishable, and pay the avails into Court, until further order) be vacated, without costs, the plaintiff to have leave to amend his complaint within sixty days; the defendants to be permitted to answer or demur to complaint within ten days. All proceedings on the attachment discharged, on the books being delivered to the Receiver.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10.

$3,000	Ky. St. 6s	102½	943	Hud. River R. R.	20
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88¾	5	do	19¾
15,000	Virginia 6s	92	200	Harlem Railroad .s3	12
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	93¾	250	do	12½
7,000	do	94	300	do	13
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	84	350	do	12¾
3,000	do .b10	84½	1500	do	12¾
25,000	do	84½	200	Reading R. R. .b20	56½
5,000	do .b30	84½	100	do .s3	56
1,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60	101½	100	do .b30	56¼
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	88½	700	do .s3	56¼
3,500	do	88½	20	do	58¼
33,000	M.C.R.R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S F.C. Bs	98	200	do .b3	56½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	95½	250	Mich. Central R. R.	64
3,500	do	95½	200	Mich.S.&N.Ind.R.R.	22
4,000	T. H.& Al. 2d Mt.	40½	225	do	22¼
18,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs	40½	100	do	22¾
30,000	do .b60	40½	50	do .b10	22½
1,000	do .s3	40	200	do .b30	22¾
3,000	do .s30	40	50	do	22¾
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bs, '62	55	725	do	22½
25	Shoe & L. Bank	106	200	do .s10	22¾
10	Hanover Bank	87	14	New-Jersey R. R.	121
50	Del. & H. C. C. .b60	113	5	Mich.S.&N.In pr.S.	37
50	do	113	20	do	36¾
225	Penn. Coal Co.	78	400	do	38¾
45	Pac. M. St. Co.	59¾	160	Panama Railroad	100
42	do	59½	10	do	100¼
5	Cl., Col. & Cin.R.R.	92	10	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
28	do	92½	39	Cleve. & Pitts.R.R.	12
300	Cumb. Coal Co. .s3	21½	107	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86
50	do	21¾	50	do	86¼
300	do	22	450	do .b30	86¾
100	do .b10	23	250	do	86¾
50	do	22	200	do .b30	86¾
100	N.Y.Cen.R.R. .opg	82	100	do .b30	86¾
300	do .s30	82	200	do	86½
175	do .p&c	82	200	do .s10	86
50	do .b30	82½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43½
50	do .p&c	82½	300	do	43¼
115	do .c	82½	50	do .b10	43½
100	do .s20	82½	400	do	43¾
250	do .opg	82½	100	do	43¾
400	do .b60	83	100	do .s30	43¾
200	Erie Railroad .b10	25	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73
1765	do	25	200	do	73½
150	do .b30	25½	350	do .b3	73
50	do .b30	25½	50	do .s10	73½
150	do	25½	100	do .b10	73
5	C.B. & Quincy R.R.	70	100	do .b60	73½
960	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	11½	100	do .b60	73½
100	do .s30	11½	200	do .s10	73
200	do .s30	11½	100	Mil. & Miss.R.R.b60	32½
100	do .s30	11½	50	do .b30	32
8	do .s3	11¼	50	do .b60	32
			100	do .b3	31¾
			23	do	31

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	150	M.S. & N.I.R.R. b10	22¾
6,000	Cal. State 7s '70	80	400	do	22½
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	103¾	200	do .b30	22½
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95½	50	Panama Railroad	100¼
1,500	do	95½	50	do	101
14	Continental Bank	99	100	do .b60	102
100	Canton Co.	20¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
25	Cum. Coal Co.	23½	130	Reading R. R.	56¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. .b30	82¾	400	do .b30	56¾
50	do	82½	50	Gal.& Chic.R.R.	86¾
100	do p. & c.	82½	100	do .b10	86½
120	La Ce.& M. R. R.	12	150	do .b30	87
100	do .s30	11¾	150	do	86¾
100	Erie Railroad	24¾	50	Cleve. & T. R. R. b30	43½
375	do	25	100	do	43¾
50	do .b3	25¼	300	do	43½
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]	200	do	43½
850	Harlem R. R.	13	150	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	73¾
100	do	13⅛	100	do .b60	74¼
120	do	13	100	do .b30	74
100	do	14¼	100	Mil. & Miss.R.R. b30	32
1850	do	13	300	do	32
50	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	93	50	do .b30	32½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Watertown & Madison R. 8s .... Int. add.	3¾
$3,000 St. Louis County, 6 ℘ cent. bds. Int. add.	81¾
$4,000 St. Louis City, 6 ℘ cent. m. bds. Int. add.	77¾
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 ℘ ct. s. fund. Int. add.	71
5 Land Warrants, 120 acres each	83c.
6 Land Warrants, 80 acres each	92c.
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R. 7s. Int. add.	29¾
$5,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8s ..... Int. add.	32¾
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. 8s .... Int. add.	44¾
$6,000 Watertown & Madison R. 2d m. Int. add.	27¾
$8,000 Marietta and Cincinnati R. 7s .. Int. add.	¾
$150 Sacramento City 10s .... Int. add.	60
$850 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	69¾
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	69¾
$870 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	55
$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	54¾
$1,020 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50¾
$1,000 Missouri 6s .... Int. add.	83¾
$2,000 California 7s .... Int. add.	79¾
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s .... Int. add.	40¾
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s .... Int. add.	50¾
$1,000 Watertown City 8s .... Int. add.	40
15 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	60
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	50¾
20 shares Market Bank	101¾
5 shares Marine Bank	82¾
5 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	99¾
3000 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	$100 Lot
10000 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	$5¾ each
8000 shares Aberdeen Mining Co	$3¾ each
10 shares Third-avenue R. R.	96¾
18 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	87
27 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co	104¾@105
10 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co	114
25 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	85¾
55 shares Morris Canal and Banking Co. (pref.)	93
25 shares Artisans' Bank	78
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	96@96¾
100 shares People's Bank	91¾@91¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
100 shares Phenix Bank	105¾
30 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	107
90 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	107¾
40 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	107
2 bonds Academy of Music	$280
20 shares Second-avenue R. R.	71
50 shares Pacific Mail S. S. Co	61
200 shares Milwaukee and Miss. R. R.	31¾
90 shares Harlem R. R.	12¾
30 shares Michigan Southern R.	20¾
50 shares Cleve., Columbus and Cincinnati R.R.	87
10 shares Artisans' Bank	80
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99¾
20 shares American Exchange Bank	103¾
10 shares Bank of Commerce	100¾
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99¾
40 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	11
20 shares Union Ferry Co	90
100 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	121
300 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	120

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The feature of the Street to-day is the large additional rise, attended by much excitement in some of the smaller fancies, at the Stock Exchange. The advance in New-York Central Shares was 2 ℘ cent., the Stock closing at 83½ ℘ cent. bid, the seller to deliver at his option within 30 days. In Panama the advance was 3 ℘ cent.; in Rock Island 3; and in Galena 2½ ℘ cent. Panama reached three figures for the first time in a year or eighteen months. A demand this morning for a few hundred Shares advanced the price from 98½, as it stood at the close of business yesterday, to par, and in the afternoon 102 ℘ cent. was paid, buyer 60 days. Cleveland & Toledo advanced to 43⅞@44 at the close. Harlem old Stock rose *five ℘ cent.* on yesterday's price, closing 16 ℘ cent. bid; Michigan Southern, 22⅛@22⅜, a rise of 3 ℘ cent. in two days. The speculation in Cumberland Coal was carried up to 23½ ℘ cent. this afternoon. The sales since Monday, when the stock first touched 20 ℘ cent., scarcely amount to 3,000 shares, showing the complete power of the *Bull* speculators over the market on the most questionable fancy, in point of intrinsic value, they may elect to take hold of. This stock was recently down to $5 the share. The market for State Stocks is firm, at an advance of ⅜@1½ ℘ cent. on yesterday's sales. The principal business is in Missouri sixes, which left off strong, at 84½ ℘ cent. The shares of the Erie Company advanced to 25⅜ ℘ cent. The bonds of the Company of all classes were scarce and higher at the Board. The La Crosse shares advanced to 12 ℘ cent., and Milwaukee and Mississippi to 32@32½ ℘ cent. Reading continues to be neglected, but mainly on account of the indifference or bearish feeling of the Philadelphia market. The general closing this afternoon was buoyant.

The market for Money is readily supplied at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. on demand loan, and 6 to 7 ℘ cent. for bank discounts. Paper outside of bank date is taken by the Discount Brokers at from 7½ to 9 ℘ cent. on first-class names. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed yesterday with an inclination to easier terms. There is to be no steamer for Saturday. The *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, has been withdrawn, and the whole arrangements, as well as the finances of the line, appear to be in confusion; much to the regret of its numerous friends. The consequence is, that passage engagements are already making for the best births in the Cunard steamers, as late as May next.

The telegraphic news from England, by the Portland steamer, to Wednesday, 27th January, is to the effect that a further advance of a farthing had been realized on Cotton at Liverpool, with sales of 29,000 bales for the three business days since the sailing of the *Arabia*. The Manchester reports are again encouraging. Breadstuffs are dull. The London Money Market easy. Consols 95⅛@95¼ ℘ cent.

The real property of the Grocers' Sugar Refining Company was sold by auction to-day for $447,000, including the mortgage upon it of $207,000. The concern has been in liquidation for several months, and compromised with its creditors for 60 cents on the dollar. The original cost of the real property was $860,000. The depreciation and other losses render the stock almost valueless. A new Company was organized to buy in the property at the auction price just named.

On inquiry among the banking houses in the Foreign trade and the Bill Brokers, we find the opinion, expressed yesterday, that the export demand for Gold for English account is likely to fall off at once. The liquidation of the mercantile indebtedness and January interest on the funded debt of the country, abroad, by means of the free employment of Gold, is equal to $20,000,000, exclusive of seven or eight millions in Foreign Coin received in October and November, and immediately returned to England and France. The effect of this is to be seen, now that the Cotton crop, two-thirds of which is yet to go forward, is about to move freely and at good prices, and the scale of importation has dropped off sixty ℘ cent. Against this calculation of a large and steady Specie reserve at New-York and Boston, through the Spring, the opinion is held in some quarters that the South is to become a large creditor, and will draw the Specie in that direction. But this is not borne out by the state of things at New-Orleans, where New-York checks are in constant large demand for the supply of the Valley of the Mississippi and Ohio, and where the Bank reserve is already hard upon eleven millions dollars. The best of the New-Orleans Banks are declining tenders of Money from their correspondents in this City at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

The advance noticed yesterday in the market price of the floating acceptances of the Erie Company to 95 cents in the dollar, we understand to be accounted for in part by the fact that nearly the whole of the overdue paper of the concern has been paid off. And the amount overdue and yet to mature, not secured by indorsement and chattel mortgage, is less than $150,000. The indorsed bills of the Company to be funded by the negotiation now going on is about $1,100,000, the whole (or nearly) being under regular renewal. The bills payble on the 30th September were $1,982,482.

It is believed that two or three of the leading Savings' Institutions in the City have over a million of dollars idle in bank, left without interest, rather than purchase United States Treasury Bills bearing 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The management, which is closely identified with that portion of the Bank interest now making war upon the Secretary of the Treasury, live in the hope of being able to force higher terms on the Government after $6,000,000 of the 3 ℘ cent. Bills are exhausted. One of the Institutions, in question, which was run upon by its own depositors last Fall, and had to resort to the Secretary of the Treasury for the reimbursement of the Government Bonds which it held, to save it from the threatened contingency of breaking, is now lending its hundreds of thousands free of interest to banks which *did* break, simply because the management have not the manliness to exercise their own judgment in purchasing Treasury Bills.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have renewed their half-yearly dividend, with 3 ℘ cent. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℘ cent.

The circulating notes of the Atlantic Bank of Portland, Maine, and the Derry Bank of New-Hampshire are in discredit to-day at the Metropolitan Bank.

A meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railway Company is called at the Astor House, in this City, for Friday, at 1 o'clock.

The statement which we published this morning of the leading figures of the Philadelphia and Reading Company indicate a close alliance with the new Lebanon Valley Road. A meeting is now notified for the purpose of consolidating the two interests, to take place at Philadelphia on the 8th of March.

NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, FEB. 1.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000
Deposits in Trust		2,320,986
Deposits in Accumulation		537,938
Life and Annuity Funds		627,529
Total		$4,744,659
Surplus profits, Jan. 31		519,159
Total		$5,263,818
Bonds and Mortgages	$2,785,689	
Bills Receivable	1,853,520	
Cash and Stocks	461,246	
Sundries	163,363—	$5,263,818

The dividend in February is 5 ℘ cent., leaving the surplus $469,159, equal to 146.91 ℘ cent. for the shares, ex-dividend. The Bonds and Mortgages are at present cash value, after deducting $20,000 for possible loss—the Bills Receivable, after deducting $30,000 for possible loss.

The Market Fire Insurance Company held its annual election on the 8th inst., for the election of Directors; and the new Board of Directors, at a meeting held yesterday, reëlected BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., Vice-President.

The Boston *Post*, of yesterday, says of the Money market in that city:

"Money is cheap, abundant and dull, on everything and to everybody esteemed to be of unexceptionable strength. It is said that within a few days Boston 6s have been sold at 10 ℘ cent. premium, and that the 5 ℘ cents. are at par. On Saturday morning the banks held $7,050,700 in specie, say three millions more than is necessary, in the opinion of most conservative bankers. The banks, however, are cautious in increasing the lines of old customers, and they evince no disposition, as yet, to urge their money upon borrowers. At the same time, any quantity of credit can readily be obtained, especially on call, by those whose means are known to be beyond question. Outside of the banks money is exceedingly quiet. The rates run from 6 to 12 ℘ cent. on paper ranging from the "very best" to "good;" but on notes unexceptionable to the purchaser money can easily be had at 6 to 7. Very little has been done in the street in paper, for a few days past, while the general decline in the rates of domestic exchange has almost annihilated a profitable business, that was quite active during the suspension period. As to the future, there is not the slightest evidence visible of an unfavorable change in the course of the money market. The indications are that a quiet and healthy trade will be done, in the coming Spring, by the grocers, druggists, dry goods jobbers and retailers of all branches; but there is not the faintest sign of a Spring trade large enough to affect the money markets of the cities. The West, also, being heavily indebted to the East, the Winter and Spring movement of crops cannot take away much money from the Atlantic seaboard. It is probable, from the low prices now current and likely to prevail, that the crops will move very gradually and regularly, even after the opening of navigation.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $61,365; paid $53,885, and had at the close $3,319,828.

A recent opinion and jury verdict in the Superior Court of Cincinnati settles the validity of the general assessment of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The action was in the nature of replevin by the Assignees *vs.* a creditor who had seized the office property in Cincinnati for the satisfaction of his claim, alleging the invalidity of the assessment on the ground of fraud. The Judge charged:

"The real issue between the parties is, whether this property, when taken by the defendant, was the property of the plaintiffs or of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. And this depends on the effect of a transfer made to the plaintiffs in trust for the creditor of that Company. The effect of that transfer depends on two considerations: 1. Whether what in fact took place transferred the legal title to the property from the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company to the plaintiffs. The mode adopted for the purpose was by a conveyance under the corporate seal of the Company. This seal appearing to have been affixed by the officer having it in custody, the burden of showing that it was not affixed by the authority of the corporation is thrown upon those who dispute it. And in this case there is no evidence tending to show a want of authority to affix the seal. All the evidence offered has a contrary tendency. It is a rule of law that a man cannot convey to himself, but this rule does not apply in this case. The plaintiffs are not and were not the corporation of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. *The fact that they were, at the time of the assignment, officers or trustees of the corporation, did not constitute any legal objection to the validity of that assignment.* If there were anything irregular in this, the objection must be made in a different shape from that adopted in the present case by those directing the levy of the officer on the property in dispute.

The next consideration is, whether there was fraud in the transaction, making the assignment fraudulent and void? The statute expressly provides, that a conveyance intended to cheat and defraud creditors, is as to them fraudulent and void. If the assignment in this case be of that character, it cannot have the effect to convey a title to the plaintiffs, as against the present defendant, who is, or represents creditors. But the imputation of fraud is a serious one and requires proof. This proof may be direct or by circumstances. I do not say that there are in this case no circumstances tending to show fraud, or such as according to the usual and ordinary course of things, are sometimes found in fraudulent transactions, and have been marks or badges of fraud. Such a circumstance is being pressed with suits—or being in insolvent circumstances—or conveying to persons closely connected. But such circumstances are liable to be explained, and it is for you to determine, but not improper for me to suggest, that they are explained by the object of the assignment, *an equal distribution of all the property of the assignor among its creditors.* By such an assignment the very persons, whom there must be an intent to defraud, acquire an interest in the property, which interest the law furnishes means to secure and protect. The law favors such an assignment by an insolvent debtor, and while it allows it does not favor a preference to a particular creditor. Preferences in this case may have been given by the assignor, but not by the deed now under consideration, and it is this deed which is now under consideration, and the question is whether this deed, when made, was fair and free from the imputation of fraud. The defendant in this case by an allegation of fraud, seeks to avoid this deed and obtain payment in full, and without regard to the claims of the other unpaid creditors; there are cases in which this may be done, but both justice to these creditors and the principles of law require that it should be by clear and full proof.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

We have but little change to note in the prices, or number of offerings of Beef Cattle since our last report. The supply amounted to about 1,300 head, much of the stock was in good order. The prices ranged from $7 50@$8 50, $9, $10, $10 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. The stock from Chester County in this State, and fattened with great care, was the only kind bringing the last named price.

SHEEP—This market continues to be well supplied, the offerings amounting to 4,000 head. The demand was good, and prices advanced about 25 cents ℘ head compared with the sales of the previous week. All offered were sold at from $3 to $4 and $4 75 ℘ head.

HOGS.—The supply of Hogs continues large, and prices about the same as for several weeks past. The offerings amounted to 3,000 head, and prices ranged from $6@$6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COWS.—The sale of Cows amounted to 225 head at prices ranging from $30@$55 for Milch Cows and from $18@$30 for Dry Cows.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

COTTON has advanced fully ⅛c. ℘ pound since the reception of the *Arabia's* news. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. The decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year are 175,500 bales, and at all the Southern ports 519,000 bales. Stock at this port 384,000 bales. MOLASSES 22c. FLOUR $4 30@$4 40. RED WHEAT $1@$1 02½. Mixed CORN 56c. MESS PORK $15 25@$15 50. BACON—Shoulders 6¼c.; Hams 7c. and Sides 7½c. LARD, in barrels, 9c. RIO COFFEE has advanced ⅛c. Last sales of prime at 10¾c. and now held at 11c. Stock 37,000 bags. FREIGHTS stiffer. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝c. and to Havre 1c. The sales of Cotton at New-Orleans on Monday were 15,000 bales instead of 8,000, as reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The foreign advices by the steamer *Indian* were published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press, and caused an advance of ⅛c. in the price of COTTON. The sales to-day add up 10,000 bales. SUGAR is slightly dearer; sales at 4¼c.@5¼c. MESS PORK, $14 75. LARD, in bbls., 9¼c. RIO COFFEE, 10c.@11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.; Sugar to Baltimore and Philadelphia, $3 50 a hhd.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c.@¼c. Sales to-day 2,800 bales. Middling Fair is quoted 11¾c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Sales of Cotton to-day 2,000 bales, at a slight advance, the market closing with an upward tendency.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

COTTON advanced ⅛c. Sales to-day 3,500 bales. Middling, 10c.@10⅛c. Receipts for the last three days 14,000. Sales in same time 15,500.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales, at prices ranging from 8c. to 11¾c. Receipts at all Southern ports less than to the same time last year 500,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$200 City 6s., 92⅞; $1,000 do., New, 97⅝; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52; $500 do., 52½; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 88½; $200 Lehigh Navigation 6s, 94; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mortgage, 95; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mortgage 84½; $10,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70½; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼; 5 do., 44⅜; 5 do., 44; 15 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 150 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 7 do., 40⅜; 10 Catawissa Railroad, 6; 90 do., 6½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; 100 Reading Railroad, 28; 100 do., 28⅜; 30 Minehill Railroad, 60⅞; 54 Norristown Railroad, 53; 100 Lehigh Navigation, 58⅜; 5 City Bank, 44⅜; 22 do., 45; 37 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 24⅞; 150 Girard Bank, 10⅜.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, 92½@92⅝; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad 92½@92¾; Philadelphia 6s, new 97½@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 86½@87; Reading Railroad 28⅜@28½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 75½@76; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 86; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 70½@71; Pennsylvania Railroad 43¾@44; Morris Canal Consolidated, 45½@46; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17¼@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¼@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 65@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 48½@50; Long Island, 10¼@10½; Vicksburg, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 10¼@10½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 3½@5; New-Creek, ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad 6½@6¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 18
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 27
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Feb. 12
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 9

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Portsmouth, &c.—Wm. Semmerman, S. M. Williams, Augustus Feldhors, Miss Annie P. Allen, Gideon Allen, Joseph L. Blemire, E. D. Sayre, W. Macfarlane, W. H. Maillard, W. Waldron, J. Kingand 14 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—Mrs. Jas. Keaser, J. J. Haplach, P. H. Jackson, D. H. Holden, W. Lane—and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon rises.. 5 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 15 | Gov. Island. 7 04 | Hell Gate.... 8 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships American Eagle, Moore, London, E. E. Wiley & Morgan; Cora Linn, Luther, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Clara Winsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Montezuma, Monroe, Demarara, Smith Tuttle.

Brigs Samuel Otis Gilchrist, Trinidad, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ianthe, Malbmer, Havana, Sturges & Co.; Black Swan, Podger, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; T. M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Lady Adams, Davis, Providence, S. Kenny; Entire, Halsbart, Georgetown, Jas. Hand; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Fanny, Spence, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Transit, Davis, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Sea Bird, Carrow, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; Susan, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Columbus, Johnson, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Steamer Parkersburg, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 22, and Belfast Jan. 1, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Jan. 4, lat. 55 27, lon. 19, passed ship Hibernia, (Br.,) of London, water logged and abandoned, with loss of rudder, bowsprit, foretopmast, &c., and to all appearances had not been long in that state. Jan. 5, lat. 54 56, lon. 20, had strong gales from S. W., increasing at midnight to a hurricane, with a dangerous sea, which lasted 18 hours. Jan. 9, lat. 54 46, lon. 19 17, experienced another hurricane, blowing, if possible, harder than the first, and from all parts of the compass, not being able to show any canvas on the ship; at midnight it moderated to a strong gale, and continued blowing from the westward till the 14th, from that time until up to the Banks of Newfoundland, had a strong southerly breeze, since then had strong westerly gales for 20 ds.

Ship Skylark, Follansbee, Shanghae Oct. 14, with teas, silks, &c., to Crocker & Warren. Passed Java Head Nov. 14, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 18. Dec. 6, lat. 31 40 S., lon. 40 20 E., was boarded by a boat from whaling-bark Gov. Carver, (of Westport,) 90 ds. out, clean. Jan. 8, crossed the Equator in lon. 30 W. The S. has experienced almost constant N. W. gales from lat. 25 N. Oct. 21, Edward C. Ward of Brooklyn, died; Jan. 17, Neils Petersen, died of consumption; Jan. 23, James Carter, of Dresden, Me., 2d officer, died.

Ship John H. Elliott, Spencer, Antwerp, and 44 ds. from the Downs, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Post, Smith & Co.

Bark Convoy, Gunderson, Cardenas Jan. 27, with sugar to Albert Horn. Sailed in co. with barks R. H. Knight, Suliote, James M. Churchill, Montrose, Cosmopolite, and brigs W. H. Widden and Judith Somes, all for Eastern ports. The C. has had heavy weather the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark James L. Davis, (of Brookhaven,) Fairchild, New-Orleans, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig A. A. Chapman, (Br.,) Spearwater, Fortune Bay, N. F., 13 ds., with herring to master. Sailed in co. with brig Odessa, (Br.,) from Yarmouth, N. S., and schr. John Benson, for Boston or New-York.

Brig Queen of the West, (Br.,) Spohn, Havana, Jan. 27, with sugar, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Son. Experienced some heavy weather off the Cape, and much northerly winds.

Schr. Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk 2 ds., with grain to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. E. M. Howard, Bowen, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Anna Cole, Crowley, Virginia with grain.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, New-London.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 24 hours, with mdse. to J. T. Sanford.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from westward, fresh.

BELOW—Ship Esmeralda, McNamary, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and passengers W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Sailed.

Ships Samuel Russell, Winchell, Hong Kong; Benj. Adams, Chase, Liverpool; Charles and Jane, Bowker, Havana; Realm, Burgess, New Orleans; barks Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres; Nord America, (Ham.,) Brohlin, Hamburg; Pamphylia, Wilkins, Cardenas; Wing of the Wind, Pearsall, Port-au-Platte.

Memoranda.

The ship Sylvanus Blanchard, 1,156 tons, is now on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The schr. Wm. Cobb, (previously reported lost on Old Providence Reef,) was built at Dighton, Mass., in 1855, was 270 tons, rated A 2, and valued at $10,000.

The U. S. revenue cutter (new) Harriet Lane, is on the small Balance Dock receiving her first suit of copper.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, was this afternoon towed to the Navy-Yard.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Arr. ship Ben Bolt, Loring, from New-Orleans; barks Marcia, Blanchard, do., and Ida, Kelly, from Cape Haytien; brig Spitfire, Clifford, from Port-au-Prince.

On the 20th of October, the ship Monterey, Kimball, was at Mylan, on the coast of Sumatra, half full of pepper, and it was doubtful if she could obtain a full cargo. The bark Thetis, Cros, would sail for Boston in 2 ds.; the bark Arthur, Hoyt, had sailed previously for Europe.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.—Passing out, steamship Canada, from Boston for Halifax.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER INDIAN AT PORTLAND.]

Arrived at Bremen—Jan. 22, Lysander, Magre, from Cienfuegos; Athena, Skilling, from New-York; Albert, Klockgleter, from New-Orleans.

Arrived at Havre—Jan. 22, Steamship Arago, fm. New-York; Bernard, Carney from Mobile.

Arrived at Cadiz—Jan 22, Samuel Churchman, Ankers, from New York.

Arrived at Trieste—Jan. 16, Trieste, Sewall, fm. New-York.

Arrived at Terceira—Jan. 5, Mary Elizabeth, fm. New-York.

Sailed from Havre—Jan. 21, Charles C. Fowler, Staples, for New-York; Northampton, Colter, for Mobile; 22d, D. Metcalf, Stetson, for New-Orleans; Adelaide Bell, Robertson, do; 20th, Havre, Haskins, for New-York.

Sailed from Antwerp—Jan. 24, Ashland, Clark, for New-Orleans; Samuel Killam, Norden, for ———.

Ostend, Jan. 21—The sale of the wreck of the Am. ship Equity, has produced about 6,300 francs.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 16, lat. 49 45, lon. 22 14, exchanged signals with ship Tuscarora, bound E.

Jan. 29, lat. 24 41, lon. 60, bark Greenfield, (of Southport,) from Galveston for Liverpool.